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South America Feels Worry Over Continuance of League; Rests on Ethiopian Outcome

Failure by Geneva to Bring Peace Means New Alignment

U. S. May Become Model to Follow

Feeling Was in Evidence During Recent Dismemberment Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The latest South American reactions to the European-African dispute have been reflected in an overwhelming anxiety for the maintenance of the League of Nations as the most stable peace-promoting organization in a world of political flux.

These reactions have varied from the wrecking of Italian cafés to congressional movements against the League itself, but these purely negative gestures have only temporarily obscured the full strength of a public opinion enlivened to the necessity of keeping intact the collective principle among nations.

While, as in Great Britain, South American governments may have wished at times to be less tied to the League—for operation of the sanctions have irked influential nationalist elements, it has been the masses, especially the workers, who have seen to it that more than lip service is paid to Geneva. They have insisted on the fulfillment of the obligations inherent in League of Nations membership.

Protested Dismemberment

In no instance was this mass faith in the League better illustrated than when the major European powers were seriously considering the dismemberment of Ethiopia to appease Italy. Protests were voiced throughout South America.

There were unfortunate incidents, as when Italian cafés were wrecked in Bogota and a bomb thrown in the Callao consulate, but in the end it was the concentrated power of the Liberal and Labor Parties, quietly yet unrelentingly exercised, that caused faltering governments to keep step with Geneva.

A study of editorials printed in transandean newspapers reveals that the majority South American opinion accepts the Ethiopian issue as the supreme test for the League. On its successful or, rather, its just solution may depend the future international policy of the Spanish American nations.

Would Be Final Straw

The Manchurian and Chaco episodes can be forgotten and forgiven to a certain extent, but if there is any sacrific of League foundation principles in the present case, then Geneva may be in serious danger of losing several, if not all, of her valued subscribers in the New World. That is the warning to be read in the latest editorial comment.

In some cases—Chile, for example—the warning has been underlined. Juan Pradenas submitted a resolution in the Senate of these words:

"This Legislature deems that the rights and interests of small nations are not sufficiently safeguarded in the League of Nations and declares that it is not necessary for Chile to continue to be represented in that international organization."

Caused Sympathetic Reaction

Introductory remarks deprecating the award of territory to a declared aggressor and denouncing Japanese policy in North China caused a sympathetic atmosphere, and there is no doubt that a catch vote would have seen the passage of the resolution. Fortunately, discussion was postponed, but there was a kind of tacit understanding among the senators that the subject might have to be brought up again.

One of the greatest dangers to the League position in South America is the way opponents, who are still in a minority, have been able to exploit the mistakes of European diplomats in handling the Ethiopian question. This has also been facilitated by the Italian support accorded various organs of public opinion south of Panama. Italian communities in South America are numerically and financially strong, and it was not surprising that several newspapers succumbed early to tempting offers and began to espouse the Fascist cause.

Some Demands for Withdrawal

On the other hand, several newspapers, notably in Chile and Peru, have seized upon recent League failures to advocate withdrawal from Geneva. One of these is El Imparcial of Santiago. In a recent editorial series it pointed out that "the League of Nations is faced with the possibility of the withdrawal of the South American republics because of the failure of the peace organization to enforce in actual practice the principles on which it was founded."

El Imparcial claimed that a convenient opportunity had arrived for Chile to retire from the League. It

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Mussolini's Paper Warns on Sanctions

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Rome, Feb. 1

PREMIER MUSSOLINI summoned his Fascist Grand Council today to a solemn session and led a simultaneous celebration of Italy's "Militia Day."

An editorial in Il Duce's own newspaper, Popolo d'Italia of Milan, charged that "if sanctions were extended" and a political victory was won by the pressure of "imperialists and the bloodthirsty," Europe would topple fatefully toward humanity's "most terrible, unjust war."

An informed source said that this admonition was decided upon only after Premier Mussolini learned by telephone of the results of a private London conference between Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Hopkins Orders Loafers Ousted From WPA Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — Loafing on the job will cost them suspension without pay or permanent discharge, WPA workers have been warned by their chief, Harry L. Hopkins.

Denying that laziness is a general attitude among men on government relief jobs, Mr. Hopkins said that a small proportion of workers have hampered "efficient operation" of some of the projects. Penalties, he said, will apply to foremen and common workers alike.

The warning, delivered through state administrators, is part of a general tightening up of the WPA program to meet criticisms from various localities. The order stated:

"It is the policy of the Works Progress Administration that projects shall be operated with the maximum degree of efficiency that is compatible with carrying out the primary purpose of the works program, which is to transfer people from the relief rolls to useful work.

"In the great majority of cases, workers to whom employment has been given have shown that they desire to render conscientious service. Reports have been received, however, that in certain instances a small proportion of workers have detracted from the efficiency of operation of projects by their unwillingness to deliver a fair day's work coupled with a belief that their employment would be continued regardless of their attitude.

"Workers employed on WPA projects are expected to render as conscientious service to that administration as they would to a regular government department or a private employer. Habitual and intentional shirking will not be tolerated."

Employees discharged for demonstrated shirking and misconduct, it was made clear, will not be reemployed by the WPA, nor will they be certified for employment to any other government project unless they can show that the discharge was unwarranted.

Kremlin Purge Shrinks Ranks Of Red Rulers

Communist Party Members Number Low Total of About 1,400,000

New Cleanups Severe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 1—Soviet Russia's rulers today completed the most drastic "purge" in the history of their far-flung political machine—the Communist Party—through which they maintain a firm grip upon all the diverse peoples and regions of their vast country.

This purge, or "cleaning," as the Russians describe it, has continued without interruption for almost three years. It has reduced the membership of the party from its peak of 3,078,000 in 1932 to about 1,400,000 at present. It has eliminated all whose loyalty to the present ruling faction could possibly be doubted.

Records Examined

Since the Kremlin ordered this cleaning in 1933, investigating commissions have visited every district and carefully examined the records of every member. They have considered not only the actions but also the public utterances and private conversations of members.

In May, 1935, the Kremlin decided that this "cleaning," severe as it had been, was not severe enough, and ordered a supplementary "checking of party documents." Higher party officials, aided by the political police, examined the entire life histories of all members, and eliminated those whose loyalty to the present rulers had been in doubt at any time.

The severity of this purge is illustrated by an incident with which the writer is personally familiar.

Students Ousted

In a Moscow university the "check-up" revealed that several students in the senior class had gained admission to the party without disclosing the fact that their fathers had once been hostile to the present regime. The students admitted that they had concealed their "social origins" because they did not believe they could otherwise get into the university. Although their records were excellent, they were summarily dismissed from the party and the university, and ordered to leave Moscow.

These students are handicapped not only by the loss of their university degree after several years of work, but also by the fact that expulsion from the party is a "black mark" which may debar them permanently from the highest posts. An applicant for such posts always is asked first, "Are you a member of the party?" and when the reply is in the negative, "Have you ever been expelled from the party?"

Hard Core

The three-year purge which ended today admittedly was designed to transform the Communist Party into a hard core of determined men and women whose loyalty to the present rulers of Russia and to the creed they support cannot possibly be questioned.

It has eliminated not only those who accepted membership casually, but also those who sided at any time

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Naval Race Held Unlikely Even With Lid Off Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—With the lid off of naval construction as the result of the London conference's failure to achieve any agreement on quantitative limitation, the likelihood of extensive new construction programs becomes a cogent question to all taxpayers.

Actually the danger of extensive building is not so great as might seem probable. Naval budgets undoubtedly will mount, but the jump will not be of major proportions unless the unlikely should happen and Japan immediately undertake to achieve by a construction program the parity with the United States and England, which she was unable to obtain through international agreement.

Italy Busy on Army

While an incipient three-cornered naval race is already on in Europe between France, Germany and Italy, this does not present the immediate impetus to extensive building on the part of other naval powers which would otherwise have been the case had Italy not embarked on her military venture in Ethiopia.

Italian efforts and money are being drawn on too heavily by the army to permit of much being left over for naval construction. Reliable reports indicate that the two 35,000-ton battleships which Mussolini laid down in 1934 are still little more than bare keels and that work on them has been entirely suspended for some months.

The Italian fleet of fast light cruisers and destroyers continues to be of some concern to the French, but until work on the two battleships is resumed France will not feel that the size of the Italian fleet alone constitutes a menace serious enough to justify any major expansion of her own building program.

France Watches Germany

Further, there are surface facts which indicate an understanding between France and Italy on military and naval matters which extends to this question of naval competition.

In other words, German construction is the major factor of concern to France, but one which need not occasion excess alarm provided Italian naval expansion is not pressed, since Germany is pinned by the Anglo-German agreement to 35 per cent of the English fleet.

Thus French construction is predicated on German plus Italian strength. This purely European continental situation is full of uncertainty, but does not at the moment threaten a major naval race there of sufficient proportions to cause of itself undue changes in British,

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Mechanical Ears for Fliers

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Mechanical ears for piloting a plane by sound alone, an entirely new principle in aviation, were described to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences here yesterday.

Luis de Florez, of the de Florez Engineering Company of New York, who has spent three years developing them and flown many hours blindfolded, gave a "ground" demonstration with the instruments.

Ears Replace Eyes

All "blind" flying heretofore has been done with the eyes, watching instrument boards. But with "mechanical ears" the pilot flies wholly by listening with a pair of ear phones. He can use them in fog, clouds, darkness, on any kind of plane.

The phones are connected with a tiny propeller, set far out on the leading edge of one wing. This propeller is the size of a toy pin-wheel. Like the toy it changes speed with acceleration of the plane.

It runs faster if the plane dips, slower if it ascends, steady if level. The propeller drives a little generator. This generator hums in the pilot's ears.

Its tone grows shriller for dip, lower for ascent, tells him whether the plane is level. It tells him quicker than the eye could do the same thing. For the electric current is amplified, so that a slight deviation shrieks its warning.

In the phone circuit there is a small gyroscope, set to indicate the slightest turn of the ship to left or right. If the plane turns, this gyro cuts off one ear phone.

Developments Promised

This hookup is only one of the devices by which sound can be used for piloting. Mr. de Florez predicted another in which pilots may listen for direction of distant radio stations the same as they would listen to and follow a shouted "Hello" on ground.

The new "ears" are designed for aviators who must fly in fog, clouds and darkness.

Some new mathematical methods showing that flying artillery is feasible, with heavier guns than hitherto believed possible, were described yesterday.

The first annual Sylvanus Albert Reed award for contributions to aeronautical science was conferred yesterday on Frank W. Caldwell, engineering manager of the Hamilton Standard Propeller division of the United Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, Hartford, Conn.

Switchman

Wide World

Joseph B. Eastman
Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation

Roads and Unions Oppose Orders To Unite Terminals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, believes vast sums can be saved by cutting down duplicating and competitive services of railroads, and with this in view has just taken the first move toward what may prove to be compulsory consolidation of terminal facilities on a nation-wide scale.

So important is his order issued last night considered that railroad labor unions are already up in arms against the proposal, on the ground that it would mean throwing men out of work, while the companies—always hostile to Eastman's office—have challenged his power under the Constitution to issue compulsory orders.

Affects 11 Cities

The Eastman proposal, in miniature, represents the fight to introduce planning and control into the transportation industry, which has been so hard hit by recent economic changes that governmental operation of the railroads has been frequently discussed.

In brief, Mr. Eastman announces that he will issue orders affecting facilities in 11 cities, to compel terminal unifications and end wasteful duplications. Mr. Eastman further announces that he will proceed in similar fashion in other larger centers unless the railroads put their own houses in order by cooperative action.

Job Is in Peril

What makes the action of a challenging nature at present is that the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, under which Mr. Eastman holds office, expires next June and his announcement is likely to precipitate a showdown on whether it will be continued. Mr. Eastman has recommended that the office be continued for at least five more years.

The mergers of the 11 rail depots discussed in the order would aggregate savings of $50,000,000 a year, it is asserted. An instance of just how this would work is given at the Worcester, Massachusetts, station.

Three railroads now serve Worcester—the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford. They lease one passenger station, but their freight and yard work is handled independently.

Mine Workers Enter Politics; Back Roosevelt

Union To Contribute Funds to Democrats for Presidential Campaign

'Interests' Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Delegates of more than half a million coal miners, enthusiastically indorsed the re-election of President Roosevelt at their convention here today.

The 1700 delegates cheered the proposal to abandon the old-time trade union tradition of staying out of politics, and agreed to take America's biggest union into the 1936 fray behind the President.

Greatest Humanitarian

Unanimous support was pledged to the resolution which declared:

"The United Mine Workers of America, in this convention, pledge their united and wholehearted support to bring about the continuance of the work of Franklin Roosevelt as President of the United States for another term.

"We are for Roosevelt, the greatest humanitarian of our time. Against us are the Chambers of Commerce, the Manufacturers Association, the Liberty League, and the representatives of special interests who have exploited the people of this nation for many, many years.

"Unholy Purposes"

"These forces must be defeated in their unholy purpose to re-establish their destructive rule over the destinies of the American people.

"Your committee further recommends that the international executive officers be authorized to make such contributions from the international organization, subject to approval by the international executive board, as may be necessary in support of this program.

"Your committee further recommends that the international executive board be empowered to send out to our local unions and members a request for individual voluntary contributions."

Coal Shortage in South Puts Mines on 6-Day Week

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1 (AP)—Under an undisclosed arrangement Alabama's coal mines went on a six-day-a-week schedule today to relieve an acute coal shortage developing in Alabama and Mississippi, due to record-breaking cold spreading over the two states.

D. A. Thomas, chairman of the Alabama Coal Operators Committee, after nearly 24 hours of communication with Washington announced late yesterday that an agreement had been reached, but said he could not disclose details.

More than a dozen towns in Alabama and Mississippi reported supplies of domestic coal in the hands of dealers had been exhausted.

Coal operators attributed the situation to "hand to mouth" buying of retailers and consumers, the unusually severe winter, and the eight-week strike of miners in the Alabama

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Japanese to Develop Big Housing Program Along New York Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Japan has planned an immense housing program to place a part of its teeming population in apartments designed after New York models, Seizo Sugiuro, secretary of Nippon Fudosan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokyo real estate organization, announced at the Fifth Building Modernization Exposition here.

New York City apartments of from three to five rooms which rent at $50 to $75 a month have been selected as the most desirable for the first project in the suburbs of Tokyo, Mr. Sugiuro said. Because labor wages are low in Japan and suburban building sites are cheap, it is possible to produce structures of the New York type to rent well within the income of the Japanese middle-class family, he added.

"I am arranging for all of your latest equipment and appliances, such as automatic refrigerators, model ranges, electric devices like dish and clothes washers, stokers and oil burners—even air conditioning," he continued. "We do not manufacture those articles in Japan now, but the projected housing movement may add them soon to home industries."

American progress toward the construction of modern homes has been remarkable, Mr. Sugiuro held, adding that Japan would not be slow in adopting such conveniences.

Housing costs within the city of Tokyo itself are likely to be costly, he said. The highest buildings cannot exceed 108 feet, because of building restrictions, and sites are expensive. Steel must be provided for the new houses in order to make them earthquake proof.

Mr. Sugiuro regretted that Japan had no government financing or subsidies for homes, much as the population needs improved housing. Capital will not be lacking, however, for construction of the new projects, he declared, since the real estate company is affiliated with both commercial and savings banks, an insurance company and two large industrial organizations. Besides such connections, Mr. Sugiuro added, the company's stock is widely held.

Mine Owner and Union Leader

Wide World

Miss Josephine Roche
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and President of Mine Company

John L. Lewis
President of United Mine Workers, in Convention at Washington

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Feb. 1

Conferences—Statesmen Pay Visit to Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris— The new Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, tackled Europe's diplomatic problems on a wholesale scale today. Many of the heads of European governments, crowned and uncrowned, conveniently interrupted their journeys home from King George's funeral for this purpose. M. Flandin talked to Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, King Carol and Foreign Minister Titulescu of Roumania, and Yugoslav Minister Count Pouritch. Next on the docket are King Boris of Bulgaria, Prince Paul of the Yugoslav Regency and Prince von Starhemberg of Austria.

It is open season for contacts with the new French Cabinet, and the European diplomats are making the most of it.

Italo-Ethiopian—Italians Reported Defeated

From Dispatches of the Associated Press

Northern Front— The greatest Ethiopian victory of the war was claimed by Field Headquarters, as reported by Reuters, in which the Italian column of General Diamanti, including the famous "28th of October" division, is said to have been virtually wiped out. The battle ended yesterday, Ethiopian officials said, and hundreds of Italian prisoners, guns, rifles and mules laden with ammunition were captured.

Rome— Premier Mussolini's newspaper published an italic, two-column editorial on its front page, widely copied by the Fascist press, charging that a "most terrible, unjust war" would be faced by Europe if sanctions were extended, under pressure from "the imperialist and the bloodthirsty." This statement, together with information from high Fascist circles, was apparently designed as a prelude to tonight's Fascist Grand Council meeting, at which the Council is expected to take up Italy's retaliation to an oil sanction.

Addis Ababa— The veteran warrior, Dedjazmatch Baltcha, was dispatched to the South, presumably to advise Ras Desta Demtu, whose forces have been driven inland for 300 miles from Dolo. A report that Baltcha would replace Ras Desta as southern commander was officially denied.

Senatorship—Mrs. Huey P. Long Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Baton Rouge, La.— Southern courtesy lent its gracious atmosphere to the appointment of a quiet and contained woman, Mrs. Huey P. Long, to the unexpired United States Senator's post left vacant by her husband. Senator Long had once used his sound-and-fury loudspeaker truck and his fluent oratory to elect Mrs. Hattie M. Caraway to the Senate seat left open by the passing of his friend, Senator Caraway. Now the same courtesy had shared, at least, in Governor Noe's naming Mrs. Long as Senator.

The new Senator from Louisiana has lived apart from the political turmoil which surrounded her husband, and she represents almost the polar opposite from his mercurial, aggressive temperament.

Mt. Everest—Ruttledge Party in New Climb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— The advance guard of the 1936 Mt. Everest expedition left for Darjeeling, India, for another try at the highest adventure on earth. Three men and a woman left for the base camp for a new assault on the 29,000-foot forbidding peak which has been almost, but not quite, conquered on foot. Nine others are to follow shortly.

"I believe we'll make it this time," said Hugh Ruttledge, who led the 1933 expedition to within 1000 feet of the top—only to be forced back by a monsoon which broke a month ahead of schedule. The party will set out from Darjeeling in mid-March, through Tibet with special permission of the ruling Llama, to a base camp 16,500 feet high, 12 miles north of the peak and five weeks by trek from Darjeeling. Their train will include 70 native porters and 300 yaks, donkeys and mules.

The party has the aerial photographs taken by the Marquis of Clydesdale expedition over the summit, three years ago, to help chart their course.

MacDonald—He's En Route to Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow— It is discreetly made known that Ramsay MacDonald, Cabinet member and Lord President of the Council, who was defeated for Parliament in the national elections, is winning the by-election for Scottish Universities representative in the House of Commons. The voting is done by mailed ballot and will not be completed until Monday. It is generally expected that the former Premier will be back in Parliament when it meets on Tuesday.

Soviet Protest—'Japanese Invasion' Stirs Moscow

Moscow (AP)—The Soviet Government, awaiting a reply from Tokyo on its protests against Thursday's border clash, took the view that it was one of the most serious developments in months in the strained Far-Eastern situation. Reports here said both Japanese and Russians had been killed and wounded in hand-to-hand fighting which followed alleged invasion of Soviet territory by more than 100 Japanese-Man-

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Boston News Today:

Political Scurry to Fill WPA Job Starts
Teachers Express Lack of Confidence in Reardon
Wane in Curley Popularity Disclosed to Coughlin
Hornblower & Weeks Lose $16,000 Case
Work Starts on Park Street Pedestrian Subway
Goodwin's 45 Mile Speed Limit Stirs Protests

These and many other interesting stories and features will be found in the local section of this edition.

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House-Senate Inflationists Merge Forces

Little Show of Strength However Is Evident In Steering Committee

Antis Also Prepare

Bulk of New Money Support Comes from Farm States—East Not Interested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Over half a hundred House members consolidated their forces today in an inflationist bloc to oppose bond issues or new taxes to meet the $2,500,000,000 bonus charges and to demand "controlled currency expansion" instead.

Currency expansionists in the Senate linked forces with the House group, as Administration leaders in turn sought to head off the inflation drive by getting the bonus appropriation passed as quickly as possible.

However, the inflationist steering committee is in no hurry. At today's meeting, they agreed to support the appropriation bill for the bonus, saying, "We've got until June 15 to settel the method of payment."

It therefore seems likely that, until a real trial of strength in Congress reveals the actual power or lack of power of the inflation group, their threat will hang over the session.

Today's meeting disclosed nothing like a majority of the lower House, not to mention the Senate, and it is the impression of observers that the total of currency-expansion sympathizers—for currency expansion's own sake—does not total more than 100-odd.

Leaders at today's meeting were from farm states, with a scattering from the industrial East.

Question of Payment

Today's meeting graphically showed that passage of the veterans' bonus with a baby-bond method of payment attached did not end the question of bonus inflation. Many members of Congress shifted their votes from against to for the bonus bill because the inflationary features were removed. But the issue has been deferred until later. Although the inflation question is expected to irritate and impede legislative business, few gallery observers think the currency expanders do much more than exert a trading bloc of votes. As such, however, their influence is not to be underestimated.

The resolution which the group adopted today was offered by Representative Arthur H. Greenwood, (D) Indiana, majority whip. It empowered Representative Wright D. Patman, (D) Texas, who was reelected chairman in a vote of confidence, to appoint a committee to work toward currency expansion. The resolution put the group on record as "viewing with alarm issuance of tax-exempt bonds," when new Treasury notes could be issued "without endangering credit."

Favors Sound Currency

It said the group favored "sound and adequate currency, but opposes uncontrolled currency inflation." It demanded that the bonus be paid in "new money," backed by gold and silver currency, so that the Government would not be compelled to pay tribute to the bankers."

On the other side of Congress, Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Oklahoma, said: "We are going to start a move in the Senate to block all tax legislation and issuance of any more interest-bearing bonds until the Treasury has issued currency against its idle gold and silver."

Representative Patman told the caucus he felt certain the American Legion and other veterans' groups would not block inflationary methods of payment now that the bonus had been enacted. Other speakers emphasized that there should be no delay in payment of the bonus, and, responsive to this demand, the caucus voted unanimously not to oppose passage of the $2,237,000,000 appropriation for veterans' payments, nor the $12,278,375 to cover distribution of the bonus.

"To Get Bonus Paid"

The question of currency expansion to meet the new farm program was not discussed because, as leaders frankly confessed, "the meeting was the culmination of our old flight to get the bonus paid." Indeed, Representative Greenwood seemed actually to oppose the expansionist method of meeting farm-program costs, saying it was "not a greenback issuance," but simply an expansion against gold and silver reserves in the Federal Treasury, adding that the farm program would open up the "flood gate" of inflation.

"If we went into farm payments," he said, "we would open an unlimited field of other types of mortgages running into billions of dollars. We know that the bonus payment is a fixed sum around $2,500,000,000 and thus the issuance is controlled."

On the other hand, Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota, leader of the farm inflation bloc, said that it was decided to delay his question until "later."

"However," he said, "we are in accord with the bonus bloc and they are working with us." Representative Josh Lee (D), Oklahoma, insisted that "the only clear cut way is to have a straight drive on an expansion measure."

New York Free Port Plan Stirs Up Some Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Opinion is divided here over the foreign trade benefits that would accrue to business from the establishment of a free port in New York harbor, under the grant of the Federal Free Trade Zones Board on Thursday. The only definitive opposition that has thus far developed, however, has come from the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the American Jewelers Protective Association, although the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Maritime Association of the Port of New York are on record in opposition to the act by which Congress last year implemented the project.

Mayor LaGuardia, whose administration is pledged to a program that would make the city the "greatest port in the world" in the effort to repair the 75 per cent drop in its ocean freight business between 1929 and 1932, was quick today to hail the federal board's action in an address to shippers.

New York First to Apply

New York City was the first to apply for permission to establish a free-trade area, and the step had the sanction of the Port of New York Authority, which, with other public agencies and business, civic and shipping groups here, has been urging the establishment of free ports as zones of foreign trade for several years. The Mayor emphatically corrected confusion between the terms "free port" and "free trade zone" since the latter in fact presupposes a policy of tariff protection.

"The free zone has nothing at all to do with the tariff and does not even remotely interfere with whatever tariff policy the Government may desire," he said. "All it does is to set aside in the harbor a zone for transshipment, where it will not be necessary to pay a duty, post a bond or use a bonded warehouse. That's all there is to it."

The free port question was one of the major subjects of discussion at the LaGuardia conference of mayors of America's port cities last spring, and, elated that the project is now actually within reach, the Mayor announced that he would move at once in the board of estimate for the $4,600,000 appropriation required to set up the zone, work for which must get under way within 30 days.

He reiterated the advantages that might be expected to accrue to business, seeing in the zone not only construction activity, but an impetus for many important branches of American business and an employment channel in the depleted industries of exporting, shipping and freight handling. The Mayor stressed that the city would have to evolve better means of communication with Staten Island with the establishment of the zone in necessity for an efficient terminal rail system for adequate transportation.

How It Would Help

Attention was called to the fact that investments in the port of New York alone are valued at $1,000,000,000, and that its activities require the work of 20,000 stevedores, with 50,000 seamen who operate the vessels that enter and leave this port. In addition, the railroads that serve the port employ 500,000 workers, 20,000 of whom live in the city itself. The Mayor voiced confidence that the zone would benefit all these phases of port employment.

George R. Dyer, chairman of the Port of New York Authority, discussing the free port, described it as a "vestibule or workshop outside the customs limits designed to facilitate the handling and storage of imported goods intended for re-export."

Cuts Red Tape

"In the free zone," he said, "merchandise can be transshipped from one vessel to another without the red tape and expense of minute customs regulation and inspection at every step of the transfer, as long as the goods do not pass the national customs barrier.

"Actually, the foreign trade zone will be but a rigorously defined outpost of the customs bureau, separated from customs territory by an adequate barrier, to whose single gateway no imported merchandise should have access except such as satisfies the tariff requirements of the United States."

Attention was called to the fact that about 70 per cent of the transshipped and intransit trade between foreign countries via the United States pass through the Port of New York, which is the cross roads of shipping lanes to practically every port in the world, and an important point of transshipment between Canada, the West Indies, Central and South America, in the Western Hemisphere and Europe, Asia and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Many Operate Abroad

More than 80 such zones are in operation in Europe and Asia today, and outside of New York practically every seaboard port authority and chamber of commerce from Boston to Seattle has endorsed free-zone legislation, together with the American Association of Port Authorities and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Under the present system, the adventures of a typical shipment starting from South America, destined for London with a stop-off at New York, involve the delays of vigilant custom inspection, the posting of a bond double the amount of the estimated duty in return for a storage permit and the movement of the goods to a bonded warehouse for sorting and repacking for reshipment to their ultimate destination. Meanwhile the exporter has considerable capital tied up for an indefinite period.

Government Profits Nothing

After re-exportation, he must produce proof that the goods have been landed beyond the limits of the United States. He is then entitled to a refund of duties, less 1 per cent, on which he may wait many months for the final settlement. Moreover, the Government has not profited by the transaction, since the 1 per cent of the bond retained only covers the cost of customs inspection and supervision.

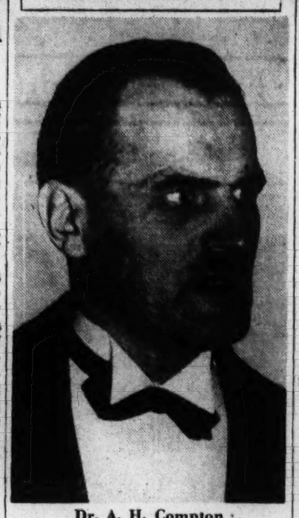
The free port, on the other hand, would enable the same exporter to receive his shipment in the zone without hindrances to the processes of sorting and repacking, and the goods could be picked up at the next sailing without further ceremony, with no loss of revenue to the Government, no tied-up capital, no customs, truckmen and lightermen costs, no appraiser's stores, no complications of bonding and refunds.

While the terms of the Free Zones Act prohibit both manufacturing and exhibiting within the zone, Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, who sponsored the law, assured the Mayor that if it appeared desirable to include manufacturing, he would move an amendment to that effect.

Speaking for the opposition to the zone, Louis C. Wills, president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, described the project as an "experiment requiring intensive promotion in which the probable volume of business, gross revenue, cost of operation and consequent net revenue are purely guesswork." He reiterated the argument that the port already had an excess of warehouse space.

The objection of the American Jewelers' Protective Association was based on the door it opened for increased jewel smuggling, since it held, it would be impossible to police the zone.

Off to South Seas



Dr. A. H. Compton
Sails to Honolulu to Study Cosmic Ray

Mine Workers Back Roosevelt for President

(Continued from Page 1)

fields. Even Birmingham in the heart of the field was short on supplies.

Longer Hours for Miners Sanctioned in Emergency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—John L. Lewis, president, told the United Mine Workers convention today miners will be allowed to work more than 35 hours a week wherever threatened coal shortages "cannot be remedied otherwise."

"In any community where the need for more coal exists, it is the easiest thing in the world for operators to divert coal billed for industrial use," Lewis said.

"The United Mine Workers don't intend to let coal shortages that could be remedied otherwise to be used as a subterfuge for breaking wage and hour contracts.

"In such cases where it is determined that there is actually need that cannot be remedied otherwise, the miners will be given permission to work more than 35 hours a week."

Lewis said Gov. Clyde Herring of Iowa was "ill advised" and "certainly assumed a lot of responsibility" in suggesting that Iowa miners be allowed to work eight hours a day to meet a coal shortage.

In and around the city of Des Moines, Lewis said, the miners now were not working full time in all the mines.

He concluded by saying that "if the operators desire to increase production, there are thousands of idle miners."

Travel Grants Won By Three Officials Of South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Three important public officials in South Australia have received visitor's grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabling them to tour Europe and America.

The Director of Education, William J. Adey, will leave Adelaide in February and return at the end of August. He will study modern educational methods in all countries. Mr. Adey has risen from a position as a pupil teacher to command of the whole of the forces of public education in this State.

The Superintendent of Technical Education, Dr. Charles Fenner, will go abroad in 1937. Dr. Fenner has been a leading authority in the training of apprentices for many years and is also an outstanding writer on the physical history of South Australia. Some of his works are textbooks for university and school pupils.

Norman B. Tindale, ethnologist at the Adelaide Museum, who has led several Australian expeditions, will leave about the middle of 1936 and will be away for eight or nine months. He will engage in extensive anthropological research in various universities.

New Federal Reserve Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The George A. Fuller Company has been awarded a $3,484,000 contract for building the Federal Reserve Board a new home. It will be constructed of Georgia marble, must be completed in 16 months and will be located on Constitution Avenue between the Public Health and Academy of Science buildings. The board was housed in the Treasury until little more than a year ago.

Compton Starts From Vancouver After Cosmic Ray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—With his scientific apparatus weighing two tons securely installed for the recording of cosmic rays on both sides of the equator on the way to Australia, Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, Chicago Nobel Prize winner, has sailed on the liner Aorangi for Honolulu.

While Dr. Compton and his family will leave the ship at the Hawaiian Islands, the intricate recording equipment will remain on the Aorangi for one year, carrying out observations expected to shed new light on cosmic rays and solve a mystery that has interested scientists for years.

Two Objectives

"We are hoping to achieve two main things," said Dr. Compton, discussing his plans here before sailing. "The first is to get a higher precision in the measurement of the change of intensity of cosmic rays in different latitudes. I hope to find two electrically-charged components in the cosmic ray: protons, or the nuclei of hydrogen, which reach the earth easily at a latitude north of 50 degrees; and electrons, which easily reach the earth at a latitude north of 30 degrees.

"This will be of considerable scientific significance. But the main thing—and the romantic thing—is that I hope to find out whether the cosmic rays are more intense in the northern hemisphere than in the southern hemisphere."

The work is being carried out under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, which engaged Dr. Compton to take charge of it. The highly sensitive recording apparatus was perfected by Dr. Compton with the assistance of Professor Bennett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. E. O. Wallin of Washington University at St. Louis.

One of Seven

The apparatus is one of seven sets in the world for determining the intensity of cosmic rays. One meter is at Christchurch, New Zealand, which is as close to the South magnetic pole as possible, and another is in Peru, on the magnetic equator. Others, according to Dr. Compton, will be installed in Mexico, in Greenland, close to the north magnetic pole, and in the Rockies, probably in Colorado.

"The measurements will be taken over a period of 11 years," announced Dr. Compton. "That is the sunspot cycle. We hope to find what time variations there are in cosmic rays and what rule governs them."

No Hope of Using Power

Addressing a public meeting in Vancouver three days before the sailing of the Aorangi, Dr. Compton said that study of the cosmic ray was not in the hope of any practical application of its power, but through such study something worth while might be learned concerning the history of the universe.

"We have already made important discoveries of the inner composition of the atoms," said Dr. Compton. "We have also learned a good deal about the nature of the sub-atomic particles and some of the secrets of electricity," he stated.

"To talk of harnessing the rays is like talking of harnessing silence. All the rays together that strike the surface of the earth would not amount to 100 horsepower. It is this unique minuteness of the phenomenon that has led to them remaining so long unknown."

Alberta Postpones Ban on Liquor Ads For Three Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The ban imposed by the Social Credit Government on liquor advertising in Alberta publications which was to have come into effect today, has been postponed until the first of May, according to an announcement of J. W. Hugill, attorney general of the province. This change of date was made in order that the newspapers may adjust their advertising schedule to conform with the order-in-council, as representatives of the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association meeting in Edmonton pointed out that they were under contract to carry these advertisements after the dead-line date of Feb. 1.

It is believed that a better understanding between the Social Credit Government and the Alberta press is in prospect as the Alberta division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association has asked the Government to review the entire question of government advertising and printing for country papers.

In reviewing the strained relations which have existed in the past six months between the provincial press and the Social Credit Government, and the hostile attitude which the Government had shown toward the rural press because of their general disapproval of the Social Credit theories, H. G. McCrea, secretary of the Weekly Newspapers Association, said in part:

"We have incurred considerable enmity from the Government . . . by the position we have taken in this matter before, during and since the election campaign, but I am convinced that the editors of the weekly papers of Alberta have been sincere in the attitude they have adopted; that they have given honest editorial opinion, and that they have been and are seeking to discharge what they regard as a public duty. There need not, however, be any bitterness in the matter. The Alberta Weekly Press stands opposed to any form of despotism wherever it raises its head, but it seeks always to be fair, and is not ashamed of the position it has taken."

When interviewed in Edmonton as to the possibility of the Social Credit Government giving some form of revenue such as Government printing and Government advertisements to the weekly press to balance the loss from the liquor advertising, Mr. Hugill, the attorney general, said: "I told the publishers that the Government would be glad to help them when it could but we certainly do not intend anything in the way of subsidies. We do not intend any additional advertising either."

Builders Solving Problems Of Heating and Cooling Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—Last word developments aimed to make the future American home more comfortable and require less work were revealed here recently when building contractors, engineers, and university professors met to compare notes. Simultaneously came the meetings of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association.

With a building boom "just around the corner," these experts in the technical fields related to building and equiping the modern home exchanged their latest ideas.

Universities and Research

Several universities in the Middle West, notably, the University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin and Purdue University are making studies of practical methods of heating, ventilating and air conditioning the up-to-date home. Professors from these institutions, along with industrial researchers expounded what they considered the most far reaching developments in the house equipment field.

No more shoveling of coal nor carrying out ashes was promised by Ralph A. Sherman, in charge of the experiments in domestic heating at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio. The stoker furnaces or automatic coal burners now have a thermostat much like the oil or gas burners. The thermostat is set at night at a predetermined temperature—say 68 degrees—for 6 o'clock the following morning. The automatic stoker feeds coal into his furnace at the right quantities so that the house is nice and warm in the morning without the home owner's trip to the basement.

No More Ashes

And the ashes! They are formed on the grate of the stoker and are pushed over into a revolving carriage which takes them into a tubing and thence automatically sends them into ash receptacles.

For the homes of the future a very economical method of cooling the air in summer by using the water from the city water mains was explained by S. Konzo, special research associate, at the University of Illinois.

New Cooling Methods

Recently four different methods for cooling the air in the home in the summer have been tested, Mr. Konzo said. First, they tried out mechanical refrigeration. Then they used ice water. Then by putting huge fans in the attic and circulating quantities of night air through the house during the night and closing it up through the day, they tested this type of cooling.

The most recent test showed that in certain localities where the water from the city mains is 58 degrees or lower in temperature, a very economical cooling system can be established without the use of refrigeration. Although this air cooling method is not entirely ideal from the standpoint of engineers, Mr. Konzo said, it is much better than no cooling at all and is quite inexpensive. The water from the mains is run through coils.

When it comes to the air-conditioning problem the engineers and research men have found that, to air-condition a home the first necessity is to put on double windows, storm doors, and tighten up all the entrances.

"You can not air condition a barn," they all agreed. Where there is much leakage of air and where there is little or no insulation, the air conditioning problem becomes harder. Prof. A. P. Kratz, of the University of Illinois, told the members of the convention of his tests in the use of storm windows and doors.

The problem of insulating the small house was discussed by Prof. J. D. Hoffman of Purdue University. Where old houses are still good and the owners wish to insulate, Professor Hoffman recommended the use of fibrous materials which can be blown into the stud spaces. High grade insulation materials are now being made at very low cost, he said, from such materials as sugar cane, flax, corn stalks, corn cobs, straw, licorice roots, eel grass, saw dust, aluminum foil, gypsum, magnesia, and shredded rock and slag.

"New types of walls built up on steel studs are developing rapidly," continued Professor Hoffman. "They have metal or synthetic stone exterior, with a lath and plaster, or other interior finish. These walls are thinner than the standard framed wall and are usually designed with insulation possibilities. For the medium-to-small houses of the future these types may play a very important part. Insulation for such houses is a question of the near future."

At one of the banquet meetings of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers the F. Paul Anderson Medal was presented to Dr. Arthur Cutts Willard, president of the University of Illinois.

Logic of Constitution Sound, Justice Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—"Coined phrases" and "hard words" cannot succeed in hiding the plain implications and irresistible logic of the Constitution, John W. Kephart, new Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, declared at a dinner tendered in his honor by the Philadelphia Bar Association and the Lawyers' Club.

"While the Constitution may be said to be elastic and designed to meet changing conditions, there are constitutional barriers through which no judge may pass to uphold the constitutionality of an act," the Chief Justice declared.

"It requires special courage to declare an act of the Legislature null and void which has for its object some public purpose of great moment, and it is only because of the great necessity within constitutional lines that such laws should be declared unconstitutional. That they are so declared is because they do violate the fundamental document. The more important and far-reaching such acts may be, the more significant the unconstitutional declaration becomes.

"Thinking in terms of the highest court in the nation, the Supreme Court of the United States, it is my opinion that the conclusion of our highest judges that an act is unconstitutional or constitutional comes from a deep-seated conviction acquired after deep study of that great instrument of government."

Women Visit R. I. Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31—More than 100 members of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters visited the State House Wednesday for a close-up view of just what makes the wheels go around in the state government. Gov. Theodore F Green welcomed the visitors, showed them through some of the offices personally and described the changes brought about since the reorganization of state departments.

South America Worries Over League's Future

(Continued from Page 1)

predicted that she would soon be followed by other South American countries where, as happened in Chile, congressional resolutions had been submitted to that end.

"We have all got to recognize," it said, "that Geneva is costing us much money without offering any effective compensation. The position of Latin-American republics in the League is weak, ineffective and costly."

Point to Chaco War Failure

Therefore, it contended, it was time to leave the League, for that organization, it claimed, "failed of its peaceful purpose when it permitted the Chaco war to continue for three years and by its attitude toward the Ethiopian dispute."

It would be misleading to represent that the opinions of El Imparcial are those of more than a South American minority, but it would also be equally misleading to deny that this minority outlook is rapidly getting more publicity and support. For this reason, League supporters in various republics are promoting organized publicity to combat the opposition opinions.

It is a difficult campaign because it is practically impossible today to enlist the support of the great national dailies who scrupulously bar all opinions on the dispute, limiting their few editorials on the subject to the reiterated statement that the "country being a member of the League, must respect its obligations."

Show Way Wind Blows

The influence of the large foreign trading communities, which have not been assimilated to the extent they have in the older United States, makes it difficult for editors to follow a clear-cut policy of support. The way the news from Europe and Africa is presented, however, shows where popular sympathy lies.

It is the professional classes and the working masses—who form the majority of the South American electorate—who most influence government policy. No southern government, whether dictatorial or constitutional, persists in any policy that is condemned by this majority. While publishers refrain from printing the articles they would like regarding the League and Italy, fearful of the reactions of cosmopolitan readers and advertisers, professional and workers' organizations meet and pass resolutions condemnatory of the aggressor power and laudatory of League action. Their resolutions, the true reflex of popular opinion, are printed in obscure papagraphs on back pages, but they have tremendous "pulling power" with the Government.

Public Opinion Rules

This unadvertised but all-powerful public opinion seems destined to maintain the League of Nations as the chief pivot of South American states' external policy so long as the workers are convinced that justice animates the minds of Geneva statesmen.

The influence of the workers was well exemplified at the recent American regional labor conference, when the motion to establish an independent continental organization was defeated largely due to their tenacious opposition. Their delegates frankly declared that the American workers preferred labor legislation organized on international rather than strictly regional bases.

If liberal party and trade union utterances are anything to judge by, South Americans want peace established on a similar foundation—the broadest possible basis, with everybody committed to the collective principle. But if failure is recorded over Ethiopia then there may be an historic revulsion of feeling, with all continental classes ready to break away from the League and reorganize their political and economic security anew, maybe with the United States, from an all-American angle.

MacDonald Seen Easy Winner In Scottish Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—Although the actual figures of the voting in the Scottish University by-elections are not yet available, nevertheless it is generally conceded that Ramsay MacDonald has been elected by a large majority.

The voting by mailed ballots will not be counted until Monday.

Besides Mr. MacDonald, who was defeated in the last general election, the other candidates are D. Cleghorn, Labor, and Prof. Dewar Gibbs, Scottish Nationalist.

The Scottish universities constituency—including St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh—has hitherto been represented exclusively by Conservatives and Liberals.

50,000 Voters

The electorate numbers over 50,000. It returns three members, voting being by "proportional representation," that is, by a system under which the seats are distributed according to the relative strengths of the political parties involved.

Mr. MacDonald stood for election upon the invitation of a joint meeting of the representatives of the Unionist (Conservative) associations of the universities concerned. This meeting took the view that although Mr. MacDonald was himself a Socialist his presence was needed in the National Government to assure the reality of the co-operation among political parties for which the Cabinet stands. His own distinguished personal record throughout his long political career, and the leading part he played in pulling the country through the financial crisis of 1931, were also factors in his selection.

Opposition

Opposition to him was on party lines. It relied also upon the fact that in the House of Commons on Feb. 4 1931, as well as on other occasions, Mr. MacDonald had spoken against university representation as such.

In accepting the invitation tendered to him to stand in the by-election, Mr. MacDonald wrote: "My friends know my devotion to the Scottish universities, which have been one of the main factors in the creation and maintenance of our Scottish national life and character, and they understand both the pleasure and honor which I should feel were it my good fortune to be associated in any helpful way with the activities and influence of these venerable institutions."

Danish Passenger Line to Liquidate

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Scandinavia - America Steamship Line, the only direct Danish passenger connection with the United States, has announced that it would liquidate.

The decision followed upon an announcement by the Ministry of Trade that the state would not aid the line.

Started in 1880, the steamship company already has scrapped three liners and has been maintaining in service one ship, the Frederick VIII.

Fight Over Estate Taxes Resumed in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Court of Errors and Appeals denied today an application to permit the Supreme Court to reopen judgment in the Dorrance tax case—in which New Jersey has a $16,000,000 interest.

The court of errors will now rule on the Supreme Court's opinion holding the late John T. Dorrance, Camden soup manufacturer, was a resident of New Jersey and that the estate owed the State the $16,000,000 in inheritance taxes. Executors of the estate, which has already paid Pennsylvania $15,000,000 inheritance taxes, have appealed the New Jersey Supreme Court's ruling.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

choukuan troops, in an area where the boundary line is under hot dispute.

Soviet accounts said the fighting started when four Manchoukuans, dressed as civilians, were accosted at the Russian border in the Grodekovo region by border guards. The alleged invaders opened fire, it was reported. Then an entire company of troops crossed the frontier to the aid of the quartet, necessitating reinforcements to the guard. The Japanese-Manchoukuans were finally driven back over the border, the Russian account related.

At Moscow, Japanese Ambassador Ota was invited to the Soviet Foreign Office where the Russian attitude, described as a "decided protest," was made known. The Japanese Ambassador transmitted the protest to Tokyo.

Volcano Erupts—Italy's Stromboli Again Active

Rome (AP)—The volcano of Stromboli has burst into eruption, according to dispatches from the little island of the same name off the southwestern tip of Italy, setting fire to the uppermost fringes of the mountain forest. The eruption, accompanied by a great roar and bursts of hot ashes and lava, began last night, the dispatches said, but the villagers who live far down the slopes of the 3022-foot cone were reported unharmed. Stromboli, one of the constantly active Italian volcanoes which erupt violently at times, gave a similar demonstration during last July and August.

Railroads—Eastman Wants Unified Terminals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The first concrete action toward unifying railroad terminals, and eliminating wasteful duplication, will shortly be taken by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation. He announced that he will issue orders calling for pruning and combining of facilities in all cities, in the belief that this form of consolidation can save the public vast sums, and make for lower rates. He will act similarly in larger rail centers, unless the roads voluntarily accomplish these aims first. Railroad executives and labor unions are strongly opposed to such summary, compulsory changes, on the ground that they invade the rights of private capital and threaten workers' jobs. They may force a constitutional test of Mr. Eastman's authority to issue such orders.

Bonus—Inflation and Appropriation Contend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The inflationist forces in the House mustered more than 50 members in a bloc, to force payment of the bonus with new currency. Observers do not credit this group with more than 100 votes, surely nothing like a majority; but a test of strength is yet to come, and the maneuvers of the bloc conceivably could embarrass the administration leaders. Hence the Roosevelt forces seek to whisk the bonus appropriation bill through as rapidly as possible.

Inflationists merge in Congress: Page 1.

Mine Workers—Endorse Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — "The United Mine Workers," said the chief convention resolution of this largest American union, "pledge their united and wholehearted support to bring about the continuance of the work of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States for another term.

"We are for Roosevelt, the greatest humanitarian of ourtime. Against us are the chambers of commerce, the Manufacturers Association, the Liberty League and the representatives of special interests who have exploited the people of this nation for many years. These forces must be defeated. . . ."

Maryland Drys Driven to Act By Repeal's Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31—There is a decided growth of sentiment throughout Maryland in favor of a return of prohibition, George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, declared today.

Other leaders in the movement to outlaw the sale of liquor expressed themselves as confident the weight of a growing popular hostility toward saloons and the evils attendant upon them will be felt at the polls the next time voters are given an opportunity to express themselves.

County Displeasure

Resentment against present conditions was seen in the counties which were bone dry before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, and close observers reported a change of sentiment in Baltimore as well. A long hard fight is expected before the tavern keeper and bootlegger can be eradicated from this stronghold of the brewery and distillery interests, but workers in the dry movement are greatly encouraged by what they hold are clear indications that the tide has turned, and that many persons hitherto allied to the wet cause would now welcome a return to temperance.

"That sentiment is rapidly crystallizing against conditions brought about by repeal, is apparent to anyone conversant with the present situation," Mr. Crabbe said. "Like every other great question concerning public sentiment, it is difficult to produce positive proof.

Promises of Repeal

"We have a well-established starting point, in that certain definite promises were made by advocates of repeal. That few, if any, of these promises were kept needs neither argument nor proof. The public does not like to be deceived.

"In Maryland the people were solemnly promised that all local option laws would remain on the statute books, be protected and enforced. All were repealed at the first opportunity. In small towns throughout the counties, general resentment has been registered on this score. When saloons in communities, heretofore dry, are inducing boys and girls of school age to drink, parents become alarmed."

In this connection Mr. Crabbe revealed that pupils of one Baltimore high school had been in the habit of purchasing small bottles of whisky and doped cigarettes from a man who peddled his wares from an automobile. Resentment on the part of parents forced authorities to halt his operations.

The public also is evincing an increasing alarm at the menace of drunken drivers. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the police to keep the drinking man from behind the driving wheel of an automobile. Speaking about this problem, Mr. Crabbe continued:

Advertising Liquor

"The violation of law, the injury and killing of so many persons by drunken drivers and those who had been drinking, the commitment of so many young people from 17 to 25 years of age to institutions for the insane because of alcoholism, the tremendous amount of advertising in newspapers, magazines and show windows to induce people to buy liquor, all are so disgusting that friends for the prohibition cause naturally will revolt."

Butler Named to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31—With Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler taking a leading part, the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland is preparing to open its 1936 dry offensive with a mass meeting at the Lyric Theater here on Feb. 2. General Butler is to be the chief speaker at the rally. George W. Crabbe, state superintendent of the league, will be another speaker.

Family Washing Waits While Butter Churns

PERRY, N. Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—Storm-blocked roads have lost much of their terror to farmers of this section. The reason is electric washing machines.

Balked by huge drifts in efforts to transport their milk to dairies or railroads, Wyoming County producers have turned to butter making in order to avert serious loss and are using their washing machines as churns.

With back country roads beginning to open up after severe storms, a large supply of butter assures farmers a goodly supply of cash on what otherwise would have proved a dead loss.

Augusta Once State Center

Augusta once was the capital of Georgia.

Canada and U. S. Develop Garden Peace Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The International Peace Garden, Inc., a project originally planned to commemorate the more than a century of peace between the United States and Canada—is winning the active interest of other countries, directors and voting members of the organization noted as they gathered here recently for their annual executive meeting.

This living monument to peace is being planned for a tract of 2200 acres lying in the Turtle Mountains between Manitoba and North Dakota.

A pleasant surprise came to the executive meeting from Mexico with news that the sister-republic to the south is contemplating a similar undertaking. The message said that President Lazaro Cardenas has referred the proposed memorial-piece to his Department of the Exterior for further consideration.

Among other nations that have spoken, formally or informally, of their interest in the Garden are Holland, Great Britain and Australia.

Started in 1929

In 1929 a Canadian gardener, Henry J. Moore, conceived and presented the idea of the International Garden to the National Association of Gardeners, which undertook its sponsorship. From the gardener's dream, the shrine took sufficient form that in 1932 it was taken over by its present international group of sponsors, and its wooded acres were dedicated before a throng of more than 50,000 persons.

The past year brought the cooperation of the United States Govment, which established a permanent Civilian Conservation Corps on the site. Since last spring, more than 200 khaki-clad youths, directed by the National Park Service, have been working to develop the rolling ground. This year, it is contemplated, from a near-by transient camp will be directed men heretofore thought "derilects" to aid in building this most idealistic of monuments.

Word comes now, also, from Canadian sources that a Canadian relief camp, patterned to some degree after the CCC camps of its southern neighbor nation, is "practically assured" for this summer. Canadians will beautify their half of the garden in a manner similar to that of their American friends.

The garden will be a gem-studded link in the chain of unique tourist attractions spread across North America. That chain includes sturdy eastern states with their nation-making history, hunting and fishing grounds and westward-ho spots of historical fame in Wisconsin, resorts of Minnesota's lake-dotted pleasure field, the rugged "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas, the pine-covered Black Hills of South Dakota, Yellowstone National Park with its spouting geysers and Glacier National Park with its snowy-tipped peaks, and farther west, the playgrounds and scenic spots in the northern Pacific states and in Canada.

Accessible

Directors of the Peace Garden have pointed out the increasing accessibility of their project, for it lies directly on the Canada-to-Canal Highway, the longest in North America. The improved auto road, which winds out of Canada's far north Riding Mountains National Park, extends southward across all of the United States and penetrates into Mexico, from where it is being pushed on to the Panama Canal. Pan-American countries are planning its eventual extension far across South America to Cape Horn.

It will not be long, the directors believe, until thousands of other tourists join those who have already come to inspect the Garden grounds, even though they are now but partially developed. At present, work is being directed toward completion of a large formal garden, half in each nation, and covering about one square mile. In it will be an Avenue of the Provinces, an Avenue of the States, an Avenue of Peace, and a Court of Peace.

The remainder of the 2200 rolling acres will be left in virgin state, a paradise for native deer, partridge, grouse, pheasants, wild ducks and song bird, all under game law protection.

Plans for Future

An artificial lake already glistens in a winding ravine adjoining the formal area. A future plan includes construction of an airplane landing field, several small bodies of water, grounds for hotels, tourist cabins and golf links, and eventually a bird sanctuary, a zoo, an arboretum, swimming pools, grottoes, museums and art galleries, shrines depicting historical events, halls, chapels and a central auditorium with a seating capacity of at least 25,000.

It is all being built for a double purpose—to commemorate more than a century of peace between two neighboring nations, and to provide inspiration for lovers of peace saddened by a strife-torn world. Pilgrims to the shrine will have hearts made glad by the inscription on the bronze tablet that was dedicated in 1932:

"To God in His Glory, We Two Nations Dedicate this Garden and Pledge Ourselves that as Long as Men Shall Live We Will Not Take Up Arms Against One Another."

When the Garden is completed, the two nations that live side by side in exemplary amicability will have commemorated fully that occasion in 1814 when, at the Rush-Bagot convention, it was agreed that "there shall be no warships on the Great Lakes between Canada and the United States, and the land boundary shall have neither fortress, soldier, nor guns."

Lecturers to Discuss War

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—"War and The Way Out" is the subject of a lecture series to be presented here from Feb. 10 to 13 by the League of Nations School for speakers and teachers, James T. Shotwell, president of the League of Nations Association, announced today. Sessions will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, and will be open to nonmembers of the association.

Madam Senator

Wide World

Mrs. Rose McConnell Long

Left to Right—Mrs. Long's Son, Palmer Reed Long; Mrs. Long; Mrs. Long's Daughter Rose

Mrs. Huey Long to Complete Husband's Term in Senate

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Rose McConnell Long, widow of Senator Huey P. Long, whose tireless assistance aided her husband's rise to fame, made enthusiastic plans today to complete his term in the United States Senate.

Although Mrs. Long said she was "very grateful" for the opportunity to complete his term, she made no reference to the "share-the-wealth" movement he started.

Appointment of Mrs. Long by Gov. James A. Noe, yesterday, came as a surprise. Political leaders had previously expressed belief Allen J. Ellender, speaker of the State House of Representatives, would be the choice.

Mr. Ellender, who has been nominated for the full six-year Senate term, did not comment on the Governor's decision.

Approval Is Promised

Governor Noe, who became Louisiana's Chief Executive last Tuesday, after the passing of Gov. O. K. Allen, said members of the Democratic State Central Committee had assured him they would approve his choice of Mrs. Long. By law, the committee makes the selection.

The story of Mrs. Long's rise to high political position traces that of her husband, who met her when she won a baking contest he was conducting while employed by a cooking oil concern.

Mrs. Long, the former Rose McConnell, was born 42 years ago on a farm near Greensburg, Ind., but came to Shreveport, La., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McConnell, when she was 10 years old.

She received her education in Shreveport schools and finished a business course.

Married on Shoestring

After a courtship of three years, during which Mr. Long was a traveling salesman, they were married at Memphis, Tenn., in 1913. Mr. Long then was 19 years old.

Taking $300 Mrs. Long had saved and some other funds supplied by an older brother, the pair moved into a small apartment in New Orleans while Mr. Long finished a three-year law course in seven months.

Mrs. Long strove ceaselessly to aid her husband, and was particularly helpful because of her stenographic knowledge.

In later years Mrs. Long devoted herself to her home and three children when Mr. Long's duties kept him continually occupied. She was never in the public eye and did not take an active part in social affairs.

Mrs. Long will be the second woman in this Senate. The other, Mrs. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas, was elected when Senator Long took his sound trucks into that State and campaigned for her.

Growth of 'Sallies' Told to Rotarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—Growth of the Salvation Army from a small group in England to an organization with hundreds of thousands of members in 90 countries was described by Alexander M. Damon, commissioner for the eastern territory, in an address at the Rotary Club meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford.

When, as a young man, Mr. Damon joined the Salvation Army in Massachusetts, he said, groups of members were often arrested and jailed for 30 days for holding meetings on street corners. Now their work is universally commended and supported, he added.

The founder of the movement, William Booth, was born in England, but he grew to be a real citizen of the world, Mr. Damon declared. He told how the young Booth was apprenticed to a pawnbroker at the age of 13 and served six years, coming into contact with many of the conditions which he later sought to remedy. After years of opposition and ridicule the tide of popular opinion turned until finally he was given many honors including an honorary degree of doctor of civil law at Oxford University, and was called to Buckingham Palace for a private audience by the King.

Greek King Wins People's Homage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—From communities all over Greece, delegations have been arriving here to pay homage to King George, who seems to be winning the hearts of his subjects.

Among them has been one from Mount Athos, Holy Community southeast of Saloniki, said to be the first monastic center of Christendom. The community is self-governed by a council composed of representatives of 20 monasteries. It is alleged that the Isthmus of Mount Athos was cut through by Xerxes. History relates also how the famous architect Dinocrates had the daring conception of converting Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great with its left hand holding a town of 10,000 inhabitants and its right hand a bowl pouring down a stream into the Aegean Sea.

City Pay Envelopes Regain Lost Weight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The United States conference of mayors reported Jan. 30 that 1935 saw a general restoration of depression cuts in the salaries of city employees.

Of 80 cities included in a survey, 11 continued a previously initiated partial restoration and 28 cities made their first partial restorations.

Fourteen cities, including San Francisco, Milwaukee, Newark, Nashville, Syracuse, Jacksonville, Tampa, Yonkers, Peoria, and Sacramento, had already made entire restoration or had arranged to do so, the report said.

"During 1934," the mayors' statement added, "there was indicated a better condition in municipal finances—as evidenced by a number of restorations of previous pay slashes. During 1935, conditions continued to improve, and we now find there is a definite trend in the larger American cities to bring back the 1930 and 1931 wage and salary levels for city employees.

Landon Praises Farm Bill Presented by Kansas Man

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 1 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon said yesterday in response to questions that he regarded a farm bill advanced in Congress by Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas as one providing agricultural aid "through simple procedure."

Mr. Hope's measure proposes tariff equalizing subsidies to farmers on wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco.

"Its appeal lies in its simple administrative features," said Governor Landon. "It does not require an extensive bureaucracy to administer its provisions."

Private Business Called Target For New Deal by Knox

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 1 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for President, asserted last night the Administration is investigating private enterprise "to discredit, if possible, private business and private business men in the eyes of the American people."

He spoke at the annual McKinley Day dinner of the Montgomery County Republican Committee, renewing his recent assertion, "Business men have got to get into politics—or get out of business."

It was his third address in Ohio during recent weeks. He also is scheduled to speak in Concinnati, Feb. 6. In many previous political campaigns, Ohio has been considered a pivotal state.

"If as a business man," said Colonel Knox, "you doubt that these New Dealers are out to capture what you have helped to build, then let me ask you two questions:

Why All the Inquiries

"What is the purpose of the Administration in conducting all these legislative investigations into private enterprise?

"It seems to me the purpose is very apparent. These investigations are being conducted for only one real reason: to discredit, if possible, private business and private business men in the eyes of the American people.

"The second question: Why has this new-deal Administration taken out charters in the State of Delaware incorporating some seven or eight different companies, and giving it the right to engage in all sorts of enterprise—rights hitherto reserved by government for its own private citizens?

Destruction of Property

"What they did here, it seems to me, was to lay the groundwork for the taking over of private business—and if they are successful in doing that, then it could be their intention to put government into competition with private business, to the inevitable destruction of the property of its own citizens."

Colonel Knox asserted "business men have got to get into politics—or get out of business," and that "unless business men do, they and the people will be in bankruptcy. How can this be avoided? In but one way: By taking an active—instead of passive—interest in the affairs of your government."

Listing "some of the things that will have to be done," he named lowering the cost of government, balancing the budget, removing doubt as to the "future integrity of the dollar," stopping "government's entrance into the field of private enterprise," and complete elimination of a policy of coercion on business and agriculture.

Federal Taxes Push Living Costs Higher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Federal taxes levied upon the manufacture and sale of commodities increased the average cost of retail purchases not less than 5 per cent last year, according to an analysis made by the committee on taxation and public revenue of the Merchants Association of New York. It held that the average American family paying income taxes contributed to 30 direct and indirect levies to the Federal Government during the year.

"The results of this inquiry clearly indicate the extent to which the average man, and even the poor man, is called upon to support the Federal Government," L. A. Tanzer, committee chairman, said. "While it is true that taxation falls most heavily upon the rich, there is no one who can escape the increased costs of living brought about by the multiplicity of federal taxes.

"There were at least eight taxes collected in 1935 which even those on a bare subsistence level could not avoid. Probably even in the case of most of the families living on funds provided by local or federal relief agencies their cost of living was increased by taxes paid to the Federal Government."

Committee to Guard Academic Freedom Of Ousted Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A commission on educational freedom which will lend financial and legal aid to schoolteachers and other educators who are dismissed because of their political, economic or social beliefs has been formed following 18 months' study and research by the Progressive Education Association, it was announced today.

According to Frederick L. Redefer, executive secretary of the association, the commission will endeavor to protect those teachers whose jobs are endangered through discrimination and whose academic rights are threatened. A committee of 10 with Prof. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, as chairman, has been appointed to serve as the executive council of the commission.

Asserting that "every year numbers of able and forward-looking teachers are dismissed and many more are threatened into silence and conformity," Dr. Redefer declared that an aggressive program for educational freedom was essential.

The commission will organize and carry on an educational program to acquaint the lay public with the necessity for educational freedom for teachers and will investigate reported violations of academic freedom and make known the findings of such investigations.

Mail Fraud Defendants Freed

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Twelve of the 20 defendants accused of using the mails to defraud in connection with the Sir Francis Drake estate syndicate have been freed by directed verdicts of acquittal by Judge Philip L. Sullivan. The court's action left the fate of only eight of the original 41 defendants to be decided by the jury.

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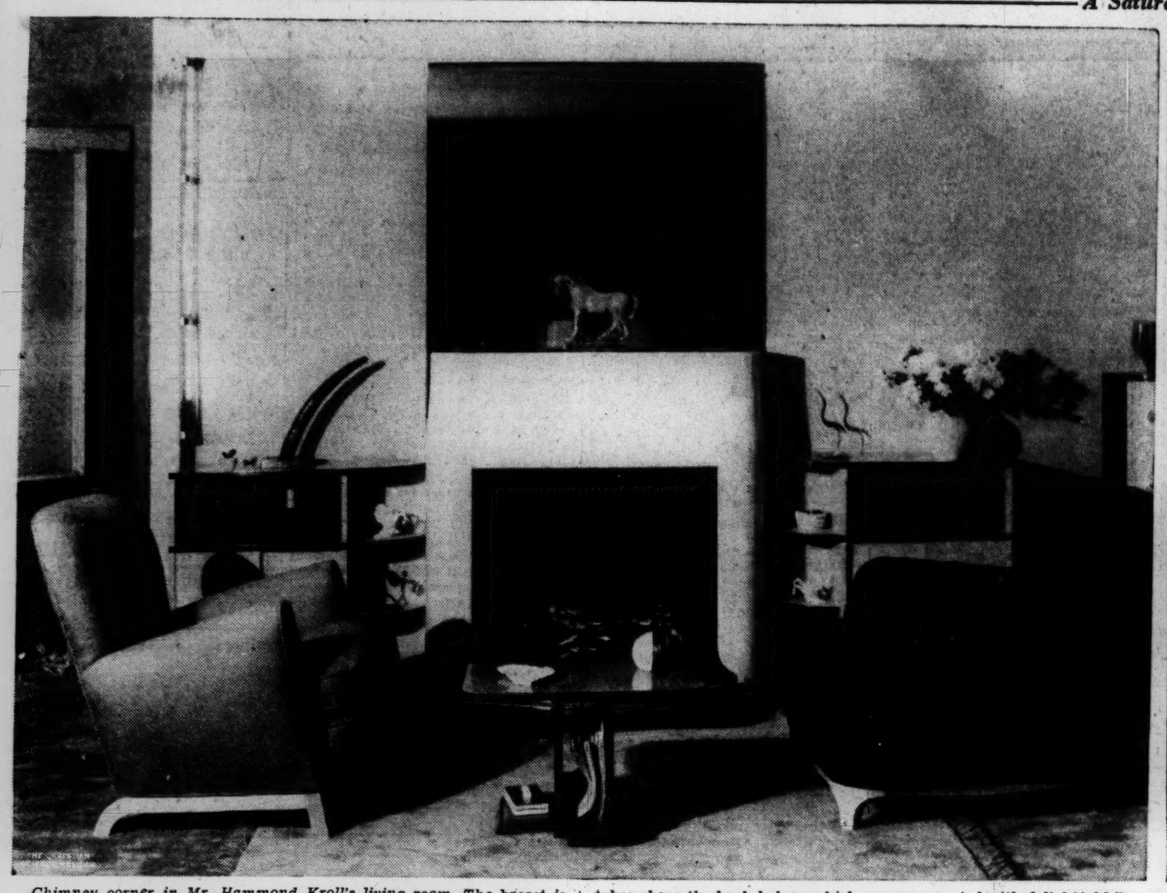

Chimney corner in Mr. Hammond Kroll's living room. The breast is built of pear wood, and above it is placed a bluish mirror, repeated in the facing of the hearth. An indirect lighting device is contained in slim tubes above the bookshelves, which are ornamented with delightful bibelots by well-known artists. A gray rug on a somewhat sunnier carpet draws the hearth group together.

French boudoir living room by Miss Elizabeth Peacock, done with jonquil-yellow walls and white draperies, thus reversing the color scheme of the adjoining bedroom. The vanity is draped in jonquil taffeta and white net, the furniture is of fruitwood and old-white, and the room is brought into unity by a thick carpet of soft gray. Very French is the treatment of the mirror and the marble mantelpiece.

Ten Rooms in Six Styles

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

AT Grosfeld House, an establishment that makes fine furniture and authentic reproductions, is being held an exhibit of 10 interiors designed by as many decorators and executed by Grosfeld and a group of co-operating manufacturers of rugs, draperies, wallpapers, fireplaces, and other accessories.

The architectural features of the rooms and their proportions were adjusted at the outset to the plans of the decorators, permitting their historic knowledge and their imagination full play in realizing the conceptions which interested them. This they have done with consistency and grace, developing apartments in the French, English and contemporary styles. These give the public an opportunity to compare, contrast and appraise according to its personal tastes, all these various expressions of home.

This One, Formal French

Mrs. John M. Dodd has done in the Louis XV style a formal drawing room in a color scheme based on blue-green walls, fawn, and ashes of rose. Her furniture is walnut, rich in marquetry, tulip wood, and old-white with gold leaf. Without sacrificing Gallic sophistication, Mrs. Dodd has achieved a mellowness and sentiment very welcome to the Anglo-Saxon taste. Perhaps the effect is in part the result of the friendly grouping of the furniture, expressive of the activities and occupations of living, the fireside group being pictured here.

The French bedroom by Miss Elizabeth Peacock and its adjoining boudoir are more purely French, the latter shown in another view. The brocaded yellow panels in the bed; the little round breakfast table with its long damask skirt, set in the window so formally draped in yellow taffeta fringed with white; the marble mantle in the adjoining boudoir; the froth of silk and net on the vanity—all these reflect the French love, not only of daintiness but of that final light touch of perfection. Very pleasing is Miss Peacock's color scheme, of yellow and white reversed in its application in the two rooms, the bed chamber having white walls with yellow accessories and the boudoir yellow walls with white accessories.

The Regency dining room is by Corbett O'Hara and it shows its classic derivation by black columns surmounted by bands of gold in the Greek key design and a black marble mantel placed against pearl-gray walls. The buffet and china closet, after Adam, also express the classic temper of that period. The pedestal table of striped mahogany confirms the feeling of formality conveyed by the entire room.

Charles Thompson's Louis XV dining room borrows much of its charm from the reproduction of an old French paneling which covers one wall and extends its dado along the others. This contrasts charmingly with the modern wall paper used on three sides, showing a conventionalized flower pattern in ashes of rose against a gray ground. A rose-colored cornice and niche and a rug of the same tone combine with draperies of gray satin.

One of the high spots in Miss Siegel's cozy home is the paneled wall of knotty pine into which the fireplace is built. Green, which as will be realized by this time in our story, is a favorite wall color this season, appears in a glazed tone on the remaining walls. Fabrics include a sherry-colored carpet, putty-beige draperies, and upholsteries in magenta and in brown with green.

A Touch of Oriental

Alice Rand's library in Chinese Chippendale style is well done and consistent. The lacquer-red wall paper with a beige motif sets the color key, which is continued by a beige rug, draperies of beige moiré, and a Georgian loveseat upholstered in damask of the same yellow-red.

There are paneled walls in the Queen Anne library by Russell Herts and the silver paper is glazed with a mulberry overtone like the coloring of the rich Oriental rug. The walnut desk, the broad walnut arm chairs with cabriole legs, claw-and-ball feet and backs composed of interlaced loops, are excellent pieces.

A contemporary living room by Hammond Kroll features a tall, four-leaf screen of carved catalin whose silvery tone is beautiful against the walls of forest-green, the white draperies, gold upholstery fabric and natural sycamore and blond pearwood. A sycamore desk, very interestingly designed, is combined with mahogany, and the pearwood mantel is trimmed with a bluish mirror.

No Corners Here

A circular bedroom with white walls bound with a carved cornice has been given us by Eugene Schoen. The furniture combines Bubinga mahogany with bone-white lacquer and the chests have cleverly constructed drawers with very practical compartments. Rose, brown, applegreen and white play over the niche, papered with a floral design, and over the draperies and upholstery fabrics. The sepia rug, however, has a surprise for us, a center medallion of madonna-blue. To the surprise of its being there at all is added the surprise of its affecting us pleasantly. It sets the whole room singing.

Much may be learned by the amateur at this exhibition, whether one goes academically to study styles which are authentically rendered, or to get ideas for remodeling her own home.

The color schemes are clever and not difficult to imitate by means of a few new accessories. The arrangement of the furniture suggests groupings which will be found cozy and practical for many apartments. The treatment of walls so that one is contrasted with the remaining three offers a chance for originality when painting and papering are done. Opportunities to introduce odd cornices and other bits of woodwork are suggested. Methods of combining various woods in the furniture for one room are presented with a nice sense of color balance and harmony.

Louis XV drawing room by Mrs. John M. Dodd, with blue-green walls, a fawn-colored carpet and combination of fawn and ashes of rose in the draperies and upholstery. The furniture is walnut with rich marquetry, old-white with gold leaf, and tulip wood. Tulip is used for the roll-top secretary-desk, copied by Grosfeld from an original in a Paris museum. Its small size of nearly two centuries ago suits well current tastes.

Old Silverware and Furniture

New York

AMERICAN and English eighteenth-century furniture and decorations of the late Francis Hill Bigelow of Cambridge, Mass., together with important early American and English silver belonging to the Bigelow estate and other owners, will be dispersed at public sale at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries the afternoon of Feb. 8, following exhibition from Feb. 1.

The collection of the late Mr. Bigelow, author of "Historic Silver of the Colonies and Its Makers" (1917) and a noted authority on American antiques, is well known to connoisseurs. Many of its pieces have been exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Pennsylvania Museum and elsewhere, and many have been reproduced in standard reference works. The Bigelow collection also includes a group of early American portraits and a remarkable assemblage of William and Mary, Queen Anne and Georgian mirrors.

Outstanding items in the sale are an early American silver flat-topped tankard with engraved coat of arms, made by Peter Van Dyck (1648-1750) of New York, two dome-topped tankards and a coffee pot made by Benjamin Burt (1729-1805) of Boston, two rare silver porringers by Jeremiah Dummer (1645-1718) of Boston and Samuel Vernon (1683-1737) of Newport, R. I., respectively, and a very rare mug with bulbous body made by Paul Revere (1735-1818).

Notable among the Bigelow furniture is a New England eighteenth century block front desk of richly carved mahogany, with cabinet top, a piece which is illustrated in Luke Vincent Lockwood's "Colonial Furniture in America" (1921). Other important American eighteenth century furniture is seen in a so-called "butler's" secretary of Heppelwhite design, made of finely inlaid mahogany, and in a mahogany breakfront library bookcase with four glazed doors, the documented provenance of this last tracing back to the wife of the Hon. Perez Morton of Dorchester, Mass., who was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1806-11.

Among the American paintings are a likeness of Ebenezer Francis and his wife, Elizabeth, by James Sharples, and a replica by Jane Stuart of the famous Vaughan portrait of George Washington.

Aim to Protect Their Designs

Chicago

FURNITURE designers are making some progress in getting together and agreeing on a program for the protection of their designs. More than 100 of the most outstanding, from all parts of the country, met here as guests of the American Furniture Mart at the opening of its January market.

It was the second meeting of the Furniture Designers Institute. They decided to include at their meeting in July some 50 of the leading manufacturers so they might meet on a common ground and thresh out some of their problems together. Without some co-operation on the part of manufacturers most of the designers believe that they cannot make much progress.

A plea for the elimination of piracy of design was made by Donald Deskey. He deplored the prevalent custom of copying others' outstanding patterns and making them up in cheaper merchandise. He pointed out that the earning capacity of a designer is in direct proportion to the protection he has on his work and called attention to a measure soon to come up in Congress which provides for this protection.

Kem Weber of California declared that the designer could do little toward this protection until the manufacturer did something about it. The time is near, he believed, when the maker will see the advantage of being able to offer to the consumer a desk, or a table, named after the designer.

Gilbert Rohde of the federal art project of the WPA, which is getting under way in New York City, described the new design laboratory. The life of the school is guaranteed until next July by the Federal Government, he said. After that, it is hoped that furniture manufacturers will see the advantages of such a project and will come to its support.

Tudor Silver At Auction

By "Collector"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

COLLECTORS and admirers of old Tudor plate—the rarest, most eagerly sought and most valuable early English silver to find its way into the modern auction room—marked with a white stone the Ernest R. Innes part of an important sale in January at Christie's.

The Innes Collection included a number of Tudor pieces, most of which were shown at the Exhibition of Late Elizabethan Art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1926. Needless to say brisk competition and impressive prices were recorded.

The gem of the collection offered was a tazza-shaped cup, 6 ins. in diameter, 5½ ins. high and made in 1552, in the distant days of the boy-King, Edward VI. It had a circular foot stamped with a band of what is called by old-silver experts "egg, tongue and dart ornament" and chased with a band of strapwork. The stem, vase-like in shape, was similarly chased and the lower part of the lovely shallow, spreading, bowl was chased with a calyx of similar ornament. This rare and beautiful piece which would add lustre and distinction to any collection, realized the high figure of £1020 despite the fact that it weighed only 6 oz. 8 dwt. This made it cost the winner no less than £150 an ounce.

Another prize was an Elizabethan silver-gilt cup and cover, 10½ ins. high, weighing 16 oz. 1 dwt. and made in 1582 only two years after Francis Drake returned from his famous voyage round the world. This also, curiously enough, brought £1020 and was won by the successful bidder for the Edward VI cup.

A real bargain, although it brought the high sum of £720, was an Elizabethan covered tankard, an exceptionally handsome piece of which few examples ever find their way into the auction room. It was 7 ins. high, made in 1574 and weighed 13 oz. 2 dwt. It bore the initials "H. W." for maker's mark, probably for Henry Westley who was working in London in that year.

There was keen competition as well for an Elizabethan parcel—that is partly—gilt gourd-shaped covered cup, weighing 26 oz. 1 dwt., made in 1598, which brought £400. An Elizabethan speckled tiger-ware jug with silver-gilt mounts dated 1577, cost a professional who often acts for an American collector the sum of £215. The fifty items in the Innes portion of the sale, include a number of Georgian pieces, totaled £4034.

This silver cup 5½ inches high is very attractive in its proportions of bowl and stem and is typical of the excellence of design which prevailed in the reign of Edward VI. The cup was made in 1552 and recently sold at Christie's in London for £1020

New Fabrics Lure the Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

NEW fabrics to please the homemaker looking for ways of freshening up the winter home, are now on the market. While families have been cozily contenting themselves through the winter months with familiar materials for upholstery and hangings, industrialists and design experts have experimented with new dyes, new weaves, and new patterns. The results are now in the shops for all to see.

These manufacturers are scheming to have you spend your money for their special goods, which they try to make as attractive as possible in looks and quality. They want to sell. Whether or not you decide to buy, either with a feeling of necessity or with only mild desire, rests with yourself. Anyway, we mention the novelties, and leave the matter there.

Experimenting with the gay-colored chintz patterns, trying them out on different textiles, one manufacturer has applied them to a new material for window hangings and for slip covers. It is especially welcome to those who preferred bright colored chintz patterns but who found the average chintz fabric not durable enough.

You can imagine how strong and enduring this new fabric is, when it is learned that the basic textile is a ticking. It seems that this company makes tons and tons of this strongly woven fabric, and have now found a way to print on this base, patterns which are usually associated with what we have been calling chintz. The product, therefore, is not only durable but brightly patterned.

It is offered as a good material for slip covers for chairs which get a lot of wear and tear. Also for window draperies, especially if one wants to leave them unlined. Usually unlined patterned materials are so thin that they give very hazy undefined colors when held to the light and tend to accentuate the ugly warp and weft threads instead. This "Dustite" fabric is such heavy material that flowers and their colors blossom out distinctly when used at the window in a single thickness.

Chintz patterns are also being printed on a broadcloth which makes them more durable than on the customary base. Glazed designs on broadcloth are still good after it is laundered while less substantial materials may not stand up so well.

Java linen (70 per cent pure) is another new material imported from Belgium. It is practically a solid color, coming in the usual run of shades. However, there is a tiny fleck of linen color running through it produced by the weft thread which is natural colored linen. All of the color is in the warp threads.

There are also many new patterns in woven materials—plaids, herringbones, diagonal stripes and small designs of little figures just breaking the monotony of a purely one-tone fabric. These are 50 inches wide and range in price from 30 to 70 cents a yard. They are used primarily for slip covers, which are supposed to be smartly tailored and close fitting. When they get soiled it is best to have them dry cleaned.

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Dog Days

WE WERE brought up on dogs. I can never remember the time when they weren't under our feet, clamoring to be let out or to be let in; and when their feeding, housing or exercising weren't our major cares and excitements.

A grandfather possessed some of the most famous coursing greyhounds when I was small, winners of the Druids' Cup at Stonehenge and other blue ribands of that time; and one early picture of mine is of being taken, not without trepidation and handholding, to see Bedlamite, the black dog that had won it, and his mother, Bessie Bedlam, living in honored retirement at the grandfather's model farm, on which he lost a large and irreplaceable income every year.

Another memory is even more vivid, that of being allowed by the trainer to walk two great black greyhounds along the street for a minute or two, clinging to their leash with might and main, and striving to appear to be the leader and not the led. It was a proud moment, even if people did stop and laugh at the small fat-faced boy being pulled along by the lean-faced dogs.

THE GREYHOUNDS GAVE way to Gordon Setters, and the same grandfather used to quarter them on the family until he wanted them for training or until August 12th was getting near. They were wild, nervous creatures, impossible as companions, and entirely uncontrollable except under the gamekeeper's eye. We used to take them with us to the seaside in the summer, when they ranged far and wide after shore birds and were deaf to voice or whistle. But they were humble and affectionate in their quieter moments and incredibly greedy; and old Duchess, who talked in her sleep and stole from the kitchen, was our special charge, but the connection was never a close or intimate one.

Then the Gordon Setters passed away in their turn. We were growing up and the Springer and Cocker Spaniels that followed them were our own or our elder brothers'.

Judy, the Cocker, was a character that requires a book to do justice to. There were no sins of omission or commission that she couldn't carry off with superb indifference, a begging eye and a wagging tail, and her powers of cajolery were beyond all resistance.

DIDN'T SHE STEAL old Tibby's kittens and bury them up to their necks beside her kennel, carrying them unharmed in her velvet mouth; and, when they squalled and their mother arrived with battle in her eye, didn't Judy deliberately pretend never to have seen them before, and ignored their mother's fury as a rather deplorable exhibition on the part of one of the "lesser breeds without the law"?

But, when we went to the station for the papers, Judy wasn't above shaming us with the most pathetic picture of starvation, in order to cajole the last scrap of lunch out of the market women waiting for their trains—she had no morals where food was concerned.

Yet she loved us and we loved her and her several families, and I sometimes wonder what particular form of pretense she is working now in the happy hunting grounds round the corner, or whether she has become a reformed character.

RIP AND BUSY, her eldest son and daughter, were rather among the "came and wents," but I had a lot to do with their upbringing. Judy was always a bored mother. Rip of the straight nose and longest ears was solemn, big, and dependable, and his sister, Busy, exactly the opposite, but much the cleverer. It was she who signalized her first entry into her new and rather formal home by jumping onto the drawing-room tea table and turning the whole equipage over on her head.

But I wanted a dog of my own, bought with my own money, and I wanted a Clumber Spaniel above all others. We had lived near Sherwood Forest, where they came from, and there was a lovely faithfulness about their topaz eyes that was quite irresistible.

So five scarce and precious pounds went to a famous kennel at Derby, and I met an appointed train at a country station and out of the van jumped Lorna. The meeting was a public one; porters and passengers were admiring, so we couldn't reveal our real feelings, which was a good thing perhaps—we both felt the moment was auspicious beyond all words.

Lorna was a picture dog. She might have been the smallest of a rampageous litter, as her breeder said; but, once free from family repression, she grew grandly, straight-backed, big-headed and short-legged, her orange markings on a white ground gleamed in the sun and her long ears flopped into her food and dripped with milk and gravy.

Then, just as she was full grown and we had tried and found each other not wanting in any of the fundamentals, we took a most momentous decision to emigrate to the tropics—to a small and solitary island where long-coated and heavily built dogs were supposed not to thrive. But let it be said and at once that tradition was overcome completely, and the venture so far as Lorna was concerned was a triumph and she became the toast of the island.

How much my character had grown in the process there was no one to record—a good thing perhaps—but Lorna had shed the last remnants of irresponsible puppyhood during the voyage and stood forth a character combined of faithfulness, gentleness and quiet poise all savored with the keenest sense of fun and humor.

SO WE CAME to Nevis to plant the cotton and make our fortune. We found a lovely house to live in and land down by the sea to plant. The house was widespread and wooden on the top of an old stone foundation and the shadow of Saddle Hill fell on it at sunset—and the sea was on three sides.

And, best of all we both agreed, was the great cement bath in the lower story. We kept it full, deep enough for me to float in and Lorna to swim in, after I had found it impossible to keep her out. If marauding rats sometimes came to untimely ends by falling from the beams above, and unwary centipedes were found floating in the mornings, all we had to do was to pull out the plug and let it fill up again while we were down at work.

I HAD ACHIEVED a Creole pony by this time—one Charlie—a bright bay with black mane and tail and the character of a seraph. He and Lorna became inseparable. There were mutual nose lickings, when he came to the terrace for his morning corn. There were return visits to his stable, when he was eating his grass and cane tops, and I could hear the whinings and whinnyings that made up their conversation. And most evenings after work all three of us had a grand gallop on the beach, with splashings through the shallow waves and fleeings of black crabs out of Lorna's charging way. Four times a day I rode up and down the hill to Indian Castle and while the driver—as they still call the overseer—and I worked with the gangs in the fields, Lorna scouted for mongoose along the walls or cooled off in the sea pools watching the blue and gold fish darting between her legs, but never failing to turn up at home at mealtimes.

LORNA MAY HAVE had her superior moments and her looks were always rather regal; but she was never proof against friendliness, and anyone, black or white, "picknee" or parent, who dared to offer greetings was invariably met at least a third of the way. But only one ever became a real friend and that was Louisa, the cook—and Louisa is another story all her own. Every night, when she left her kitchen for her house up the road, as she passed the terrace corner, where Lorna lay, she would say: "Good night, Master," and on my reply she would give Lorna a gentle pat and a quieter: "Good night, Miss Lorna," before padding her silent way into the dark—and Lorna accepted the gesture with a little lick.

And, when she had gone, and often far into the night, we lay out on the warm stones and watched the great stars and the frequent meteors burning their way across the blackness with long tails of light. In the garden the fireflies flashed and sparked and we could hear the faint cracking of whips, as superstitious villagers scared away the jumbies from their path, and we would fall to wondering what we were doing so far away from home and friends, and when we would ever see a white frost or a fireside again.

Then the dream would be broken in a flash. Lorna had seen or smelt a rat and was off to see that everything was all right, before I crawled under my mosquito net and she climbed onto the steamer trunk beside it.

WE WENT BACK to England in due course. I, prosaically, Lorna in great state in the Captain's cabin of a later ship, because I had to go on ahead to arrange for her quarantine.

Many honorable years and the foundation of a dynasty awaited her back in the Midland village we had left. Once more she tramped the country with me in frost or rain and lay at my feet afterward, before just such log fires as we used to wonder if we should ever see again. Did she see in the flames, as I did, that island in its eternal summer sea, the velvet night on the terrace at Hanley's, and hear the rattling of the wind in the palm fronds and the silver ringing of the million bells in the throats of innumerable frogs?

I am quite sure she did, because every now and then she would get up and push her nose across my knee and say: "Are you remembering it, too? Didn't we have a good time together?"

E. B.

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"PAINTER AND ART-LOVER," *by Pieter Breughel: In the Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna*

PIETER BREUGHEL the Elder is one of the most remarkable figures in the history of art, not so much in respect of his subject-matter as of his personality. Thinking of Breughel, we mostly recall his paintings of peasant life, of which his sons and pupils made an endless series of copies in the same style. The great difference, however, is that their mentality was so utterly dissimilar to his. Generally speaking, they adopted the outward forms, but lacked the intrinsic merit and the sharp penetration that Breughel, the Elder, possessed. In the first place, this is seen in the manner in which he handles his figures, but it is also to be found in the way in which he tries to penetrate into the reality of a landscape.

Breughel saw the world, in all its aspects, as part of one great whole. He looked at things with an ironical glance. And there is no better source for the study of the sixteenth century than in Breughel's paintings and drawings. There we find magnificent portrayals of peasants and their wives, of townsfolk and of tramps. He knew them as no one else did.

Breughel remained faithful to Flemish subjects. Because he was a Fleming himself, he saw Flanders in its true character. Throughout the centuries the Fleming's nature seems to have remained constant in many respects. Breughel's figures are still true types. This is especially evident in his "Painter and Art-Lover."

The painter is well drawn. His cap is firmly fixed on his unkempt hair. His eyes look steadily out from underneath his bristly eyebrows. His mouth is closed and his lips are pressed together. The man's sharp-cut features enhance the impression of intense will and ability, which heed no criticism. The man behind him is quite different. He regards the work with great interest. His mouth is slightly parted in surprise. His peering eyes, behind his glasses, betray the eye of the connoisseur. The work seems to please him. Amused wrinkles play upon his clean-shaven face, and he grasps his money-bag as if to negotiate the purchase of the work he is studying.

The painter's coat is coarse and strong, while the connoisseur's garment is of softer material. Breughel thus, in even the slightest details, drew the difference between these two men. The decided demeanor of the artist speaks from his costume, his hands, his deep-set eyes. He is a man who follows his way. The other is matter-of-fact and commonplace.

That is how the artist and buyer may stand in respect to each other, and that is why we may regard this drawing as one of Breughel's best.

Sand Dunes

SAND and sea and wind and sky—
Across the sky the great clouds sail
And small clouds hover on their trail
Until the wind comes sweeping by.

Sky and sand and wind and sea—
Upon the sea ships come and go
With wake of white until winds blow
And waves wash out foam's transiency.

Sea and sky and sand and wind—
From wind alighting, plovers write
A footprint document which flight
Of shifting sand will soon rescind.

Wind and sky and sea and sand,
Though floating with the passing day,
Stir pageantries of thought that stand
In paths no wind can wash away.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

Winter Variety

THE charm of winter is in its diverse beauty. Never will it bring a duplicate storm. And, if one is not distracted by overshoes and snowshovels, he will be daily enchanted.

The first storms are tantalizing flurries, which briefly whiten the hollows; and, meeting the hardness of paved roads, vanish with their own magic.

Then comes a conquering storm, riding the wind like a charger, not to be denied its glistening victory. The sheltered side of every tree is black, and the street is a gallery hung with charcoal drawings. Tricks of drifts and mounds create a miniature Arctic on every hand.

Another type of snow arrives in small, wet clumps, transforming every bush and hedge into flowering cotton plants, with only a few gay chickadees to pick the crop.

A storm of ice creeps on with brittle beauty. The trees bend with heaviness, their boughs spray down in the shape of fountains. The landscape is encased, glacé.

Once, in the mid-west plains, one saw the aftermath of a strange storm of frozen mist. All things, both great and small, wore the delicate veiling of the wind's breath. Each dried goldenrod stalk was a jeweled pagoda. Telegraph poles were looped with strands of spun sugar. Stacked corn shocks were silver wigwams. And, down an unbelievable tinsel pasture, three black horses ran abreast with crystal manes and tails.

Along the frozen harbors, there is to be seen ice encrusted on sea-blackened piles in such a way that, at a short distance, a regiment of penguins seems to march.

Even now, looking from the window, one sees what one has not seen before: a long sloping lawn of snow, on which the black slanting shadows of ash trees cross the blue shadow tracks of children's skis. And thus is made a most amazing plaid.

What glory will tomorrow bring? Air born of mountains, stabbingly cold and clear, milk bottles wearing their caps jauntily on the sides of their heads? Or the soft arpeggios of melting icicles, a wind subdued, and a brave pineapple-shaped lilac bud thrust up through a snowdrift like a promise?

M. B.

Treasures of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only real treasures are treasures of thought — spiritual treasures. Mankind generally is beginning to recognize the truth of the Biblical declaration of a man, that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23:7).

It is generally conceded that the man with constructive ideas is the man whose services are in demand. The constructive, spiritual thinker is always ready with the right idea with which to supply his own and another's need, whatever it may be. Christ Jesus possessed such great treasures of thought that he never failed to see immediately the adequate and proper supply for every human need, mental, physical, or moral. He healed the sick, raised the dead, and supplied both food and money as the need appeared.

The fact that material so-called existence is primarily mental is conceded by the majority of thinkers today, and the tacit consent of humanity to give up the belief in the reality of matter is a step in the right direction. Christian Science emphasizes the fact that life reflects and expresses divine Mind, God, and that life, consequently, is spiritual, not material. This Science makes a clear distinction between God, divine Mind, and the mortal or carnal so-called mind, which misrepresents the spiritual creation of divine Mind, God. This mortal, counterfeit mind, the mind of mortals, claims great power. It claims to govern every action of humanity and every organ of the human body. In this connection Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 151): "That mortal mind claims to govern every organ of the mortal body, we have overwhelming proof. But this so-called mind is a myth, and must by its own consent yield to Truth. It would wield the sceptre of a monarch, but it is powerless. The immortal divine Mind takes away all its supposed sovereignty, and saves mortal mind from itself." The belief in the power of mesmerism and human will denotes mental poverty, a lack of spiritual, true ideas. But these ideas are always present to illumine and enrich the receptive thought.

Christian Science brings to mankind the treasures of Truth, and these treasures lift human thinking above the contemplation of physical wants, needs, and methods into the realm of reality. Mankind's essential need is always for right ideas, although that need may seem to the human mind to be entirely physical—a need for food, clothing, shelter, employment, health, or companionship. All inharmony is a belief of lack, lack of health, lack of money, lack of opportunity or freedom. The understanding of the abundance of Truth destroys the sense of lack; and in revealed Truth are such bountiful treasures of thought that every seeker who discovers them will find his human experience beautified, enriched, and purified.

There are many avenues through which Christian Science offers the treasures of Truth to those waiting and watching for the promised Comforter. Every issue of the authorized Christian Science periodicals brings to the receptive thought vast treasures of truth which may be accepted, utilized, and demonstrated in daily living. Anyone who approaches a Christian Science church service or lecture with an open thought will certainly find his spiritual treasures greatly increased, and his ability to accept good as the only real, greatly enhanced.

A man who was laboring under a great sense of loneliness and depression, feeling that it was not worth while to struggle longer under the hatred and injustice which apparently surrounded him, picked up a *Christian Science Sentinel*. In it was related an incident of a healing which had occurred when the one in need began to declare with persistence and understanding that she loved everybody and everybody loved her. This treasure of thought was humbly accepted by the man who seemed so much in need of help, and he earnestly tried to realize that he did really love everybody, because he reflected God, who is infinite divine Love; and that for the same reason his fellow man really loved him. He began to see that the human hatred with which he had seemingly been confronted was the result of lack of understanding of God and man. He earnestly sought to know more about God and to demonstrate this increased understanding in every daily contact. He became more hopeful, gentle, loving, kind, and alert, and consequently more joyous and free. In due course all evidences of human hatred and injustice disappeared from his experience, and he was no longer conscious of lack, but was filled with happy certainty of spiritual abundance.

Gratitude is the key which opens the door to the acceptance of spiritual treasures. Mental darkness, depression, discouragement, or fear cannot remain in the thought which is filled with gratitude. Gratitude for revealed truth leads the seeker to search the Scriptures and the writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, for that treasure of thought which will meet the immediate need. And the grateful, constructive seeker never fails to find the desired treasure.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Skarby myśli

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JEDYNYM realnym skarbem są skarby myśli—są to skarby duchowe. Wogóle ludzkość poczyna uznawać za prawdę to, co Biblja oznajmia o człowieku, że „jako on myśli w sercu swojem, takim on jest" (z Przyp. Salomon. 23:7; w przekł. angiel. Biblji).

Zazwyczaj się uznaje, że człowiek o ideach budujących jest tym, którego służba jest pożądana. Budujący, duchowy myśliciel zawsze ma na pogotowiu właściwą ideę tak dla zaspokojenia jakiejkolwiek bądź swej własnej potrzeby, jak i potrzeby innego. Chrystus Jezus posiadał tak wielkie skarby myśli, że nigdy nie uchybił widzenia odpowiedniego i właściwego zaspokojenia natychmiast każdej ludzkiej potrzeby: myślnej, fizycznej lub moralnej. Uzdrawiał chorych, wskrzeszał umarłych i zaopatrywał tak w pożywienie, jak i w pieniądze zależnie od okoliczności.

Większość myślicieli doby obecnej zgadza się z faktem, że tak zwane materjalne istnienie jest przedewszystkiem myślne, milczące zaś przyzwolenie ludzkości na zrzeczenie się wierzenia w rzeczywistość materji jest krokiem we właściwym kierunku. Wiedza Chrześcijańska kładzie nacisk na fakcię, że życie odzwierciedla i wyraża boski Umysł, Boga, i że wskutek tego życie jest duchowe, nie materjalne. Wiedza ta wyraźnie odróżnia Boga, Umysł boski, od śmiertelnego czyli cielesnego tak zwanego umysłu, który opacznie przedstawia duchowe stworzenie Umysłu boskiego, Boga. Ten śmiertelny, sfałszowany umysł, umysł śmiertelników, rości sobie pretensję do wielkiej mocy. Występuje z roszczeniem, że rządzi każdą czynnością ludzkości i każdego organu ludzkiego ciała. Nawiązując do tego Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Mamy nieodparty dowód tego, że śmiertelny umysł rości sobie pretensję do rządzenia każdym organem śmiertelnego ciała. Lecz ten rzekomy umysł jest mitem i musi za swą własną zgodą ulec Prawdzie. Chciałby dzierżeć berło monarchy, lecz jest bezsilny. Nieśmiertelny Umysł boski odbiera mu przypuszczalne wszechwładztwo jego i wybawia śmiertelny umysł od samego siebie" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św., str. 151). Wierzenie w moc mesmeryzmu i ludzkiej woli wskazuje na myślne ubóstwo, brak duchowych, prawdziwych idei. Idee te, jednak, są zawsze obecne, by oświecać i wzbogacać wrażliwą myśl.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska przynosi ludzkości skarby Prawdy, a skarby te podnoszą ludzkie myślenie nad rozważanie fizycznych braków, potrzeb i metod do królestwa rzeczywistości. Potrzeba właściwych idei jest zawsze istotną potrzebą ludzkości, aczkolwiek potrzeba ta wydawać się może ludzkiemu umysłowi całkowicie fizyczną—potrzebą pożywienia, odzieży, przytułku, zatrudnienia, zdrowia czy też towarzystwa. Wszelka dysharmonja jest wierzeniem w niedostatek, brak zdrowia, brak pieniędzy, brak dobrej sposobności czy też wolności. Zrozumienie obfitości Prawdy wniwecz obraca uczucie niedostatku, w objawionej bowiem Prawdzie, znajdują się tak szczodrobliwe skarby myśli, że dla każdego szukającego, który je odkrywa, ludzkie doświadczenie jego okaże się ubłogosławionem, zbogaconem i oczyszczonem.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska ma wiele sposobów zaopatrywania skarbów Prawdy tym, którzy oczekują i wyglądają zapowiedzianego Pocieszyciela. Każdy nakład autoryzowanych czasopism Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej przynosi wrażliwej myśli niezmierne skarby, które mogą być przyjęte, użyte i zademonstrowane w życiu powszedniem. Ktokolwiek przystępuje do nabożeństwa lub do odczytu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej z czujną myślą, niezawodnie znajduje, że jego duchowe skarby znacznie się pomnażają, a jego zdolność przyjmowania dobra, jako jedynie rzeczywistego, znacznie się zwiększa.

Pewien człowiek, który walczył z wielkiem uczuciem samotności i przygnębienia, mniemając, że nie warto walczyć dalej z nienawiścią i niesprawiedliwością, które pozornie otaczały go, znalazł numer *Christian Science Sentinel*, w którym opowiedziano o wypadku uzdrowienia, doznanego przez osobę, która w potrzebie swej poczęła wytrwale i z rozumieniem oświadczać, że miłuje każdego, i że każdy ją miłuje. Ten skarb myśli został przyjęty z pokorą przez człowieka, który pozornie tak bardzo potrzebował pomocy. Usiłował on uświadomić sobie, że istotnie miłuje każdego, ponieważ odzwierciedla Boga, który jest nieskończoną Miłością boską i że wskutek tego jego bliźni rzeczywiście miłuje go. To jego przekonało, że ludzka nienawiść, w której obliczu, jak się zdawało, on się znalazł, była skutkiem nierozumienia Boga i człowieka. Usiłował więcej wiedzieć o Bogu i demonstrować w życiu codziennem swe zbogacone zrozumienie przy każdem zetknięciu się z ludźmi. Stał się pełnym nadziei, łagodnym, miłującym, życzliwym i czujnym, co pociągnęło za sobą większą radość i wolność. Z biegiem rzeczy znikła z jego doświadczenia wszelka oczywistość ludzkiej nienawiści i niesprawiedliwości, nie miał już świadomości niedostatku, napełniła go błoga pewność duchowej obfitości.

Wdzięczność jest kluczem, otwierającym drzwi dla przyjęcia duchowych skarbów. Myślna ciemnota, przygnębienie, zniechęcenie czy też lęk nie mogą pozostać w myśli, pełnej wdzięczności. Wdzięczność za objawioną prawdę przywodzi szukającego ku badaniu Pisma Św. i pism Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, dla znalezienia skarbu myśli, który czyni zadość naglącej potrzebie. A więc pełen wdzięczności, budujący poszukiwacz nie omieszka znaleźć pożądany skarb.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Basket!"

WHEN my dog has begged for food long enough, or fawned for attention long enough, or long enough baked his body at the fire, I say "Basket," and very unwillingly, because he is still very young, and dragging his limbs and looking back at me with a piteous appeal and reproach, he makes for his wicker hermitage in the corner of the room.

He is surprised and pained, but he goes, and often, as I watch his departure, deliberate and against the grain as it is, I reflect how much simpler life would be if the word "Basket" could be used under other conditions.

Particularly perhaps with those whose speech is long.

What a word for the Speaker of the House of Commons to be entrusted with! What rejoicings would ensue in the Press Gallery and among the printers of *Hansard*!

And the after-dinner speaker. That time which so often comes, when the whole company, its patience and good breeding at an end, fall to conversation among themselves, could be forever avoided if the command "Basket!" were in use. The Chairman would merely have to breathe it and down the bore would sit. Should he, too, exhibit dismay and reluctance—should the dread but undeniable word have caught him in mid-stream with a half-completed trope or chestnut on his lips—that would but increase our pleasure. "Basket!" . . .

The word can pass so completely into the vocabulary that I find myself using it at all times and seasons. "Basket!" I often say it to myself at the play, at the film, at the club, even among conversational friends at dinner-parties—O yes, at dinner-parties—and I often say it when reading reviews of new books. "Good Heavens! Another genius. Basket!"—E. V. Lucas, in "Pleasure Trove." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Wanderlust

A WINDING road led up a hill, today,
Where wild-plum thicket edged the country way;
A fast train whistled near the river's bend,
The wind sped past me to the world's end;
And in my heart I can remember seas
Rough-plowed by giant freighters; all of these
Have made me restless and are reasons why
My arms are aching to enfold the sky!

B. B. COOPER

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Schools — Colleges Home Study

Toward Leisure Time Spent at the Home Workbench

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

With Simple Supplies

These Children Are Taught Leisure-Time Fun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

WHAT does a boy carry in his pocket these days? You know, there used to be jokes about the contents of a boy's pockets—lists, long ones that started with a jack knife with two broken blades, and ran on and on, string, fish hooks, every kind of odd and end under the sun. Yes, and a gimlet. What modern boy ever heard of a gimlet, much less ever owned one?

Six small boys were persuaded recently (in the interests of scientific research, of course) to empty their pockets. This is what they contained, collectively: nine milk bottle tops, an old spark plug, two skate keys, a flash light battery (out of "juice"), and five pieces of wire in various lengths and sizes.

Not a jack knife in the bunch! Two boys admitted having knives "home," but were vague as to where and when they had used them last.

Now the contents of a small boy's pockets should be his own business. No alphabetical commission has yet been set up to investigate pockets. But it is a proven fact that with the change in his pocket contents has come another and a serious change in today's small boy. Not so surely does he know how to amuse himself. When there is nothing to his liking on the radio, and there are no grownups to take him places, the modern boy is all too often hard up for something to do. The contents of his pockets are in a manner of speaking, symbolic.

Of this situation educators and social workers have for some time been aware. Various plans have been carried out to teach boys, and girls, to play. Most of them require shops, equipment, organized projcts.

With Simplest Tools

At Berkeley Hall School in Beverly Hills, Calif., there is a woman who has solved the play problem for the city child. She has solved it, too, in a simple and workable fashion, with methods that do not require anything that is not readily available in almost any home—even in a small apartment.

Mrs. Alice M. Deist calls her plan "leisure-time home activity program." Using materials that are common in all homes, and the simplest tools, boys and girls make all sorts of useful and amusing things.

Materials include old wooden boxes, string, spools, paper cartons, clothes pins, old broomsticks, parts of old wheel toys.

Tools are few: a hammer and coping saw, a few nails, and some sandpaper, perhaps one or two small cans of enamel for finishing the things that are made. Later a pair of pliers and a screw-driver and drill combination, and a small vise may be added as interest grows.

The first lesson is order in organization of work materials and tools. An old orange crate makes a fine work shop. Tools are hung on nails around the box as it stands on end. A bin for pieces of wood and unfinished work is made by nailing a piece of wood across the open side of the box. On top of the box a piece of sandpaper is tacked flat and a short piece of board with a V-shaped notch (like an ancient bootjack) is nailed in such a way that it projects over the edge. This is used for supporting thin work while it is being cut out with the coping saw.

Fathers Can Be Depended On

A bigger "bench" and more tools are very nice to have, but Mrs. Deist points out that fathers usually can be depended upon to expand the leisure-time work shop. For fathers like to help make things, just as they like to play with electric trains or toy erector sets.

Once a small boy has a work shop, the only question is, "What shall I make?" Mrs. Deist has at the school a fascinating display of things like those which have been made by boys and girls at play in their homes. There are all kinds of toys on wheels for small brothers and sisters. (It's great fun to make things for others.) Then there are jump ropes with spool handles that the little girls have made, using "finger crochet."

Rows and rows of interesting holders of various kinds, shining and bright in gleaming colored enamel, disclose upon examination that they started life as ordinary clothes pins.

Almost anyone can think of dozens of things to make, once the plan is started and a place made to work in. Just see how simple it is: You get an orange crate and the few tools available around any home, and you are ready to make something!

More Intricate

As the boys and girls get older, the work becomes more and more intricate. To the school the younger children bring their discarded and broken toys. Velocipedes and toy autos to ride in are received in every stage of dilapidation. First they are taken apart and carefully cleaned of all dirt and grease. Fenders are sandpapered preparatory to repainting. Dents are removed, wheels straightened, lost parts supplied

Finally, the auto, or scooter, or velocipede is reassembled and then, shining with fresh paint and enamel "like new," is given some little boy or girl who is not so fortunate as to have toys of his or her own.

Develop Enterprise

Thus are children, little city tikes, taught to play — to amuse themselves when they are alone.

Mrs. Deist's idea is stimulating the creative and inventive genius in the children under her care. They learn confidence in themselves, and they develop enterprise, independent motivation. The very commonness of the tools and materials bases its success. The child opens his eyes to the wealth of interesting and amusing possibilities in common things—the things of his everyday use.

The proof of the workability of this leisure-time program is to be found in the way boys and girls accept it. All ages, from the second grade, say, up to the sixth or seventh, take hold of this way of play, and stay with it. Mothers know what this last statement means.

Children of the Berkeley Hall School, Beverley Hills, Calif., Learning to Build Up Resources for Enjoying Leisure in Simple Ways

'Home Work'—A Mother's View

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY parents have decided views in regard to their children being required to bring homework to do out of school hours. Some feel sure the required hours a day that are spent in the schoolroom are, or should be sufficient to do all the studying needed in a day's time. Others feel that a reasonable amount of homework is most helpful. It is a question worthy of thought and consideration.

In our home we looked for this to come upon us long before it really did. When our children were too small, as yet, to be in school we tried to teach them the joy of knowing; the happiness one can have in learning the wonders of this world. When Baby could name first "a lady" then "a man" and then "an auto" as we turned the pages of a brightly colored magazine we praised him for his knowledge in knowing what word named each object. And just so on down their baby years we lauded anything they acquired in the way of knowledge.

When school years began we tried to take an interest in everything they were learning. We co-operated with the work of the teachers in our home by furthering the slight knowledge acquired in the classroom with either a talk about it or an added bit of general knowledge that touched on the subject. We instilled into each child the idea that we are all learning all the time. Whether we take up a book to gain the knowledge that way or whether we listen to someone talk who knows more of a subject than we do or even if we sit and watch an engine move a machine and give heed to it we are in a class of students.

Proper Equipment

Most homes are equipped with things necessary to make a home study period profitable and enjoyable if the right feeling is held or fostered in the child at all times. Tables to fit, with dictionary and a globe perhaps, and a number of supplementary books at hand or magazines to aid in current events. Paper and pencils and rulers in the drawer and good light to see by.

We found the hour right after an early dinner was best for home study and everyone in the house joined in this hour by quietly reading or going at their school studies. When children have had some special training in concentration and reasoning they soon master the comparatively short lesson assigned them.

Table Talk

English with its theme work made tabletalk subjects in one home. When Dick came home dreading a theme that he must have as his subject—"What My Idea of a Successful Man Is Like," the whole family talked over this subject. And so unconsciously Dick's ideas grew with discussion, and that night he wrote a remarkably good paper on this question which seemed so vague to him at first. A quizz in the subject Elaine is to have for civics class brings out many ideas on the subject that seemed dry to Elaine. She goes at the real reason as given in the pages of the book with more cheerfulness and understanding. The times table that baffles little Marjorie with so many numbers to remember becomes a game when all the family begin to say them around the table.

I never have been able to see why parents feel sorry for a child that comes to the study table in the quiet of their home for a brief study of some school subject. I feel sure that if helped to have an attitude of co-operation and eager inquiry, an appreciation of learning, the child will gain much through developing home study habits, self-reliance and responsibility.

M. C. R.

Why Study Mathematics?

Second of eight articles running on Saturdays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first article of this series there appeared a list of nine points which the young people of a first year's algebra class worked out. Space was left for a tenth point. The chart was hung between two windows in a space that seemed just made for it. The boys and girls were well pleased with its attractive appearance.

One day later in the term a boy said, "I know another very important habit to add to that list: 'Desire to *prove* everything.' Our teacher gives us only about half as many problems for each lesson as is usual in algebra classes, but she insists that we check every one carefully. At first, I didn't like that. But now I'm glad to do it. It gives me such a good feeling of certainty."

"Yes," interrupted another boy, "and then you understand the work much better than if more problems were solved hastily without the careful thought of a check. It makes you feel a lot more ready for examinations."

Then a girl gave this: "Last evening a political harangue was heard over the radio. A neighbor of ours listened to it and then said, 'There, that's the man I'm going to vote for next week!' But she did not actually know anything about whether or not he was speaking the truth, and she was not going to make any effort to find out. If in all our mathematics courses, every one of us had a habit of checking every answer, probably we should be more likely to 'check up' on other things before we accepted them as correct."

"Not only in politics and religion," continued another member of the class, "but in our opinions of each other. We believe reports without the slightest proofs. This kind of habit would hit gossip an awful whack."

"But let's put this as the ninth point and have 'Reverence' close the list," urged a low-voiced girl.

The class agreed, and so the chart was to be as follows:

Desirable Habits to Be Formed and Strengthened in a Mathematics Course

1. Neatness.
2. Independent thinking.
3. Following directions exactly.
4. Clear, logical thinking.
5. Appreciation of what mathematics has done for our comfort and convenience.
6. Honesty.
7. Unwillingness to let a mistake remain uncorrected.
8. Keenness to detect absurdity of an answer.
9. Desire to check every answer.
10. Reverence.

EDITH L. MOSSMAN

(The next article is on why "Reverence" belongs in that list, and why it should be named last.)

An Evening Fire

The fire in our fireplace tells dreamy tales
Of fairies dancing in beautiful fields,
And busy people on crowded streets,
Of children playing on glowing paths,
And tall trees waving to and fro.
When the fire goes out, where do they go?

Arline Miller, age 11 years.
Luther Burbank School.

© Fox Photos, London

School Children Who Have Brought Their Fowls to Class as 'Textbooks' for a Practical Lesson

Pupils at the Leigh-on-Mendip Council School in Somerset, Eng., are taught farming as part of the ordinary school routine. They have their own piggery and fowl houses near the school and lessons are given regularly on the care and feeding of these useful creatures. Many of the children are sons and daughters of farmers and farm laborers. They certainly look as if they enjoy this side of their school work.

Dramatizing History

By A. Dorothy Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

THE most successful plays, I find, are those that arise from experience rather than those written out of the head, the former seem to possess a reality that more deliberate efforts lack.

The dramatic instinct should be allowed to permeate the whole curriculum. I knew, for instance, a class of girls, ostensibly studying 'current events,' who would eagerly spring to their feet and represent with a lively dramatic sense any incident which specially appealed to them. Yet the advent of the elocution mistress, with 'Friends, Romans and countrymen," was quite sufficient to reduce the same class to a state of wooden self-consciousness.

History teems with dramatic possibilities. I recall how for many years we studied our history books almost under the shadow of a weather-beaten castle, standing boldly on a surf-ringed cliff. One day it occurred to us that if those gray walls could speak they might unfold tales more stirring than those contained in our textbooks

"To-night these walls shall speak and recall the dim days of long ago." Thus spoke the stately figure of Scarborough Castle as she appeared before the footlights in gray flowing robes surmounted with a battlemented crown. The curtains swung apart and we found ourselves face to face with a succession of such figures as Henry II, Piers Gaveston and George Fox, who, hitherto mere textbook names, now took shape before us.

Who would have thought that our gracious "Pageant" had sprung out of a game played in the school-room when a little girl draped in a tablecloth had tersely commanded the recalcitrant Barons "to pull this blinking Castle down." Our search to find more seemly words (even at the risk of being dubbed "pseudo-archaic"), was richly rewarded. One day a registered parcel arrived by post containing the identical diaries kept by the cavalier, Sir Hugh Cholmley, when he and his wife, "a lady of timorous disposition but of courage above her sex," were holding the castle—our castle—in the name of Charles I against the besieging forces of Cromwell. No wonder that as we felt our play taking shape we were imbued with a sense of reality far removed from the spirit of mere "play-acting."

"Piers Gaveston Is Arrested in the Castle." Dramatic Moment in an Informal Play Written by a Class of Girls Around Historic Incidents in a Local Scene

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column is very helpful and I would like to submit an experience with my small son, trusting it may be helpful to other mothers and young children.

We lived in the country two miles from town where my son attended school. Often remaining after school for band rehearsal until quite late at night, he would arrive home quite out of breath and wet with perspiration from running After I had questioned him, he finally admitted his dread of passing an old dilapidated barn surrounded by a grove of trees, which to him seemed to take on terrifying proportions at night and house the awful unknown. I began by reminding him that God was always with him and that there was nothing to fear. And then we proceeded to think things through together. The barn stands for shelter and preservation of food for the cattle. The trees for comfort, beauty, and joy. And the fence for keeping things where they belong. The problem was met and the walk home thereafter a joyous experience.

(Mrs.) L. F. D.

Intelligent men, unless prevented by dogma or prejudice, usually adopt that explanation of experience which is the most reasonable. The great barriers to progress are not mountains or deserts, or inherent intellectual difficulties, but improbable explanations which, becoming intrenched, prevent normal minds from taking the natural view.

To free men from arbitrary, intrenched opinion, so that they can, like intelligent, unbiased children, adopt the most reasonable explanations of experience, is essential to progress. . . .

A. E. M. in Antioch Notes

Father's Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BY SUNDAY evening I am rested and ready for another week's work," said the father of four children recently, "and that is the time the children and I get together. They call from 4 to 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 'Father's time.'

"Every week they save things to show me at that time. They have special questions to ask me, and we plan surprises for mother or picnics and parties of the future. In that conference hour I have the opportunity of looking over the school work of the older children without feeling too busy or too tired to value it properly. The little folks show me their coloring and pasting, and I help them with any difficulties. Of course their mother is doing these same things all the week, but I need these contacts with their activities to help me understand better the children's personalities, their needs and desires. The children need to know that their father is interested in them and all their affairs.

"After they have told me what they have been doing all through the week and shown me the results of their efforts, we usually play games together. construct some building or all work on some big project. One month we spent our time making a miniature Japanese garden for mother's bedroom bay window. Another time we made scrapbooks to send to a foreign school. Sometimes we make candy and arrange a gift box for a friend. Lately we have been making a catalog of all the books in the playroom and planning what books we shall add to our library. Of course while we were doing that we had to find out something about the people who wrote the books and made the pictures, so the children are quite interested in the plan.

"While the children and I are having a good time in this way, their mother is resting, enjoying a quiet uninterrupted reading hour, or visiting a friend. In fact, 'Father's time' seems to be a good idea for the whole family."

L. L. R.

Yenching University To Remain at Peiping

Here is a piece of news, published in the Jan. 18 issue of School and Society, which will cheer the many who love the work of Yenching, in North China.

CABLED dispatches from China and occasional comments in the American press have referred to the possibility of the removal of Yenching University from its present location in the environs of Peiping because of the disturbing political developments in North China. The trustees of the university have therefore given careful consideration to the problems thus created, and have taken advantage of the recent arrival in this country of President Stuart to consult with him as to all the factors involved.

The trustees point out that the university is the outgrowth of more than sixty-five years of Christian higher educational work which has gone constantly forward despite all the changes and upheavals that have taken place in China during that period. Through the Sino-Japanese War, the Boxer Uprising, the Chinese Revolution and all the political and military changes under the Chinese Republic, the work of which Yenching is the consummation has grown steadily and has become more deeply rooted in the soil of China. Always it has enjoyed the friendship, confidence and respect of the Chinese people.

Yenching University is registered under Chinese law, and in its consistent effort to contribute to the progress of the Chinese people without involvement in internal political issues should be assured of academic freedom and absence of interference regardless of changes in regional authority. Its Board of Trustees is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and holds title to the property of the university under American treaty rights. The endowment funds are held in the United States under control of the trustees.

The trustees state that the work of the university can be continued no matter what may be the outcome of the present military activities in North China, or what government may obtain in that region. The Chinese people whom the university is serving will remain, and the need for Christian higher education would only be increased by conditions which might interfere with the operation of other universities and colleges in that area. The trustees are firm in their determination that the university shall continue to carry on where it is.

Yenching University has this term a record enrollment of 885 students. Under charters of the regents of the University of the State of New York and the Chinese Government, Yenching grants the degrees of B. A., B. D., B. S., M. A. and M. S. Chinese teachers outnumber westerners nearly two to one on its faculty. The university plant west of Peiping is valued at approximately $2,500,000 in American money.

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Closing Stocks
Page 10

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936 — PAGE SEVEN

Freeing Roads From Reckless Drivers Starts

Goodwin's 45-Mile Limit for March Viewed as Only Part of Move

Widespread Drive On

Many Elements to Take Part In Campaign for Reduction of Highway Fatalities

Massachusetts was today weaving a statewide net to trap the most elusive highwayman of all time—the careless and reckless motorcar operator.

Fixed speed limits, high pressure conferences, special news articles, radio broadcoats, community organization and safety education campaigns will, during the next few months, enlist the entire facilities of the Commonwealth in an unprecedented drive to rid the State of this modern highway maurauder.

30,000 Fatalities

No section of the Commonwealth is free from the inroads of reckless drivers who, since 1904, have registered a toll of more than 30,000 fatalities within the State, according to the Massachusetts Safety Council.

Not since 1928 has the state's annual highway fatality toll dropped below 700. As early as 1911, when motoring was yet in its infancy, Massachusetts motorists killed more than 100 persons in a year.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, plans to try enforcing common sense on the highways by fixing a 45-mile-an-hour speed limit for the month of March. While it takes the Legislature to make this speed limit law, the registrar has powers which, if exercised, virtually make him a highway dictator. He has the right to revoke licenses whenever he sees fit. And during March he proposes to wield this weapon freely against those who drive beyond 45 miles an hour.

Conference Planned

In April, a two-day conference is to be held in the Hotel Statler, at which ideas for furthering the cause of highway safety will be aired.

Throughout the month of February, the American Legion, through all its local posts in the State, will take up arms in the war against reckless motoring. Speeches, radiocasts and billboard advertising constitute the Legion's safety ammunition.

Prize Contest

February also will see the Massachusetts Safety Council launch a prize contest for safe driving in the industrial field. More than 50,000 trucks will be entered, it is said, in competition for $300 worth of trophies.

The council further reports the near completion of a study of the pedestrian hazard, upon which will be based proposals to regulate the pedestrian who thus far has been allowed to run wild on the highways.

Within another week or two Gov. James M. Curley will appoint a special committee to work with the safety council in formulating concrete plans for safeguarding the highways.

Public Co-operation

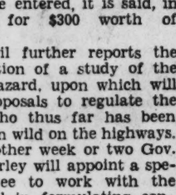
In the drastic moves that undoubtedly will spring from these activities, the public is asked to play its part first, in driving more safely, and second, in obeying the experimental regulations that must be tested to prove or disprove their effectiveness.

The 45-mile speed limit will be the initial test. None of the authorities are sold on this limit. They admit that a motorist can constitute a greater hazard at 25 miles an hour on Massachusetts Avenue than he might at 50 miles an hour on certain express highways. But experience has shown that the driver who jumps his speedometer up to 50 or 60 miles an hour is inclined to keep it there when approaching danger spots. It is felt that an enforceable speed limit (the present law permits reasonable speeds, making convictions difficult) will help to break the high acceleration complex.

Whether or not the speed limit is continued depends on the results tabulated by highway patrols. This experimental attitude will be woven through all the plans of the next few months.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, continued cold tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight 10 to 14 degrees; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Sunday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, probably snow flurries in the north portion tonight and Sunday; continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; continued cold tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	8	Minneapolis	-12	-12
Bermuda	54	50	New Orleans	34	32
Chicago	0	-4	New York	8	8
Denver	12	10	Norfolk	12	10
Helena	-2	-2	Philadelphia	12	10
Jacksonville	26	24	St. Louis	18	12
Kansas City	12	10	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	10	10
Miami	44	42			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 1.
B—Minimum, Jan. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:15 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 6:40 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

Rotch Resignation Sounds Gong in Race for WPA Office

Boston's News Today:

Teachers Express Lack of Confidence in Reardon
Wane in Curley Popularity Disclosed to Coughlin
Hornblower & Weeks Lose $16,000 Case
Work Starts on Park Street Pedestrian Subway
Goodwin's 45-Mile Speed Limit Stirs Protests

Rotch:

Hopkins Finally Accepts His Resignation

Political manuvering within the ranks of the Massachusetts Democratic Party went into high gear today and various factions opened a race for the cherished position of WPA Administrator. The post was opened yesterday when National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins accepted the resignation tendered six months ago by Arthur G. Rotch. He named Paul Edwards of New York, regional WPA examiner in the northeastern states, to act as WPA head in Massachusetts, but this was seen merely as a stop-gap appointment to give federal officials in Washington more time in which to effect a conciliation or compromise between the party factions of Governor Curley, Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus Coolidge.

Each group has favored candidates. Last week Mr. Rotch suggested that a three-man board be appointed with a representative from each. This would, he said, make everybody happy. But Mr. Hopkins only smiled.

Loath to accept Mr. Rotch's resignation, Mr. Hopkins has repeatedly urged him to continue the work here despite continued attacks, mostly reputed to come from Curley cohorts. Charges included reports that WPA was unnecessarily slow, and was not employing full quotas of men. The Governor is quoted as having said to Mr. Rotch on several occasions, "Arthur, I'm going to get your job."

Mr. Rotch has corrected erroneous statements, but has refrained from personalities or political bickering.

It was often stressed that he is a Republican, by Mr. Hopkins retorted that he chose his men for efficiency rather than by party. Mr. Rotch was former head of the Red Cross and, thus, had had some experience with relief work.

He attended Harvard at the same time as President Roosevelt and the two were members of the same club. Mr. Rotch said today that he has no immediate plans for the future.

Reardon:

Teachers Express Lack of Confidence

If James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, thought he could effect the dismissal of a fifth important executive in his department without attendant repercussions he was disappointed today. No sooner did word go out last night of his sudden dismissal of Frederick A. Choate of Quincy, for 12 years assistant supervisor in the division of vocational education, than did the Springfield Teachers Economic Association express its lack of confidence in the department and Mr. Reardon.

Quick to follow up their expression, the association today circularized presidents of all organizations affiliated with the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. They charged certain officers of the federation with contributing largely to the failure of Governor Curley to reappoint Dr. Payson Smith as commissioner at the expiration of his term last month.

"This group," says the association, "is equally responsible for the appointment in his (Smith's) place of a man who was transferred—with only a few months interval—from oversight of a school system having some 30 teachers and 800 pupils to the leadership of 27,000 teachers and 800,000 pupils . . . from a budget of $60,000 to one of $7,000,000 . . . "

Before removing Mr. Choate, Mr. Reardon is charged with asking for resignations of Arthur B. Lord, Burr F. Jones, Harry F. Gardner and Jerome Burtt.

The Springfield association charges that some of the positions were filled with those from the Teachers Federation who assisted in his getting the appointment.

Coughlin:

Issues Warning to Politicians and Dictators

Indication that Governor Curley's political popularity may be waning in Massachusetts was broadly hinted today with publication of telegrams exchanged between state leaders of the National Union for Social Justice and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest.

Advised by a Worcester organizer that there had been "a slowing up of registrations" since the Governor's secretary, Frank L. Kane, was named state chief of the Coughlin Union, the radio priest wired back: "If he (Kane) happens to be a friend of Governor Curley's it is beside the question. This is a democratic organization and will tolerate no interference from any politician or group of politicians or dictator."

From the tenor of the telegram it was presumed the radio priest was seeking once and for all to divorce his union from implications of Curley domination, although both men have professed friendship for each other. Observers were surprised at the use of the word "dictator" in the telegram in connection with Governor Curley since the term has frequently been used by the Governor's political opponents.

Winthrop L. Small of Worcester asked the Rev. Mr. Coughlin whether "politics has been injected that members do not know of." He asked for a reply to satisfy members who were "skeptical about it with the appointment of Kane."

By a Staff Photographer; Staff Artist

Starting Work on Enlargement of Park Street Subway Station and Map of Proposed Improvements

Bank Wins:

Gets Back $16,168 It Delivered by Mistake

On the morning of Oct. 24, 1929—remembered by some as "the day of the crash"—a clerk in the Somerville National Bank made a mistake in delivering some shares to the offices of Hornblower & Weeks, brokers. Today, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court awarded the Somerville institution $16,168 damages and interest, thus upholding a superior court decision.

The actual transactions on that day, when a matter of $16,000 was a mere drop in the flood tide of losses which swept the financial shore, were difficult to follow in court which held that "undoubtedly the plaintiff bank was negligent but nevertheless it is entitled to damages."

Subway:

Work of Enlarging Park Street Station Begins

In September, 1898, all the nation watched while Boston went to ride in the nation's first subway. Cars ran from Park Street station to Arlington Street. But the subway was not crowded. Half the citizens of the city loudly condemned such rapid transit. In fact an Anti-Subway League was formed which attempted to pass a state law against subways.

Today, nearly 38 years later, Boston has forgotten its Anti-Subway League. Park Street, about 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, is the city's most crowded zone. For many years citizens have urged that the Park Street station be enlarged, so great are the jams at these hours. Beacon Hill did not heed the call; but Arthur G. Rotch, state WPA administrator, who has federal funds for such purposes, has come to the rescue.

Pick axes bit into the wooden blocks of Tremont Street today as WPA workers started to remodel Park Street station. A 20-foot wide platform for north bound cars will be built under Tremont Street between Winter and West. From here a foot tunnel under Tremont to Temple Place will unload the subway traffic.

Congestion in the station will be avoided, and what is more important, congestion on Tremont Street will be reduced. No longer will the 70,000 Park Street commuters, unloaded on the north side of Tremont, be forced to dodge this heavy street traffic daily to reach the business section, located entirely south of Tremont Street.

It will take until July 1 to complete this project which will cost $361,193 and give work to 290 men.

Speed:

45-Miles-an-Hour Plan Meets Opposition

Motor circles today indicated distinct opposition to the plan of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, of setting a maximum speed limit of 45 miles an hour (or any maximum for that matter) on state highways. Two of the most powerful motorists' organizations in the Commonwealth, the American Automobile Association and the Automobile Legal Association went on record as unequivocably opposed to the Registrar's plan which he announced he would test during the month of March.

As a substitute plan, the state branch of the AAA today proposed that Massachusetts follow the system of posting speeds that are reasonable along all state highways. When 25 miles and hour is proper for the next mile of highway, the motorist would be kept informed. If caught going more than that speed within the posted area, he should be arrested.

This system would solved for the courts their difficult problem of enforcing the present law which is based on "reasonable speed."

A maximum speed of 45 miles an hour, according to Harry A. Stoddard, head of the local AAA office, is a penalty upon the 95 per cent of safe drivers for the carelessness of the other 5 per cent. Posted highways, he added, would give the safe driver "a break" at the same time providing the police with a weapon for catching the reckless.

Ground Hog:

His Shadow Act Due Feb. 2

Tomorrow is ground hog day. The old legend, never taken seriously, is to the effect that young Mimosa Monax pokes a questioning head out of his hole. If he sees his shadow, order more coal, six more weeks of winter. If, however, he doesn't see his shadow, winter is over.

In Boston the Weather Bureau predicted fair skies but continued cold for today and tomorrow. If this forecast materializes, Mr. Ground Hog will see his shadow.

But the ground hog will have to do more than see his shadow to get Arthur E. Gehrke from between the covers in Watertown, Wis. Mr. Gehrke, a tavernkeeper, has stayed in bed during the past 23 winters. The Associated Press reports that Mr. Gehrke peeked from beneath the quilts today, saw frosted window panes, decided it would be six or seven weeks before he even started looking for his shadow.

All of which brings into focus the story from Canada about the Indian chief who gained local prominence for his alleged powers as a weather prophet. He said it would be a very cold winter. His prophecy proving true, and quizzed for his secret, the Chief replied: "It's heap easy. I see white man putting up storm windows."

Utilities Hide Real Earnings, Earl Declares

Borrow Capital to Enlarge Rate Base, Expert Charges

Plants Compared

Boston Edison's Loans to Increase Property Holdings Cited

Numerous Massachusetts public utility companies are guilty of borrowing capital merely to enlarge property holdings upon which fair profit returns are determined, Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the special recess sliding scale commission, charged today.

Through this financial maneuvering the companies are able to conceal excessive earnings on capital actually invested and convince the rate regulating State Public Utilities Commission that higher consumer rates are imperative, Mr. Earl explained.

"Excessive Rates"

His statements follow release of the commission's 129-page report recommending installation of the sliding scale system of rate making for Massachusetts gas and electric companies and attacking forcefully the present utility setup. The report charged the companies are now earning $4,000,000 to $8,500,000 in excessive rates, a conservative figure when matched against the frequent charges of several antiutility men that the companies are overcharging by $50,000,000.

To explain how the borrowing method works to company advantage, Mr. Earl gave the following example:

"Company A has property valued at $100 a consumer, upon which it is earning 7 per cent. Thus it is earning $7 a consumer.

"Company B, on the other hand, has property listed at $200 a consumer. Although this company earns only 5 per cent, it actually turns in a profit of $10 a consumer."

Supported by Murray

Mr. Earl's charges concerning the existence of this practice were supported by Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University, chairman of the sliding scale commission, who pointed out that utility companies may borrow on notes running not more than three years. Professor Murray said several companies have built plant additions with short-term note money, renewed the notes and then were ready to point out, when challenged on their rates, that their property holdings necessitated their present profits.

Among the companies included in Mr. Earl's charges were the Associated Gas and Electric, the controlling power over the Cambridge Electric Light Company whose profit for 1934 was recorded by the commission at 34.48; the Nantucket Gas and Electric Company, and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Edison Company

Taking the Edison company as an example of the reported financial practice, Mr. Earl said the company borrowed $71,000,000 "for the sole purpose of enlarging their property holding and thus force the utility commission to sanction excessive earnings."

Mr. Earl explained the company's property is listed at approximately $75,000,000 above the amount of capital invested by stockholders. A total of $71,000,000 of the $75,000,000, he continued, is represented by short-term borrowings used to enlarge the plant.

High Property Holdings

Explaining the Edison situation further, Mr. Earl said its property averages $430 per consumer, whereas the Cambridge Electric Light Company's plant averages only $211 per consumer. Both companies are doing business in congested areas, he continued, and it seems unreasonable that the Edison Company should need more than twice as much plant per consumer as Cambridge to cater to the same type of market.

By this comparison, Mr. Earl did not absolve the Cambridge company. He charged the Associated Gas & Electric, which controls the latter firm, is one of the most frequent employers of the financial method of borrowing to enlarge the rate base through plant additions.

"Some Rates Fair"

Professor Murray and Mr. Earl admitted, however, other companies have maintained more careful control of plant construction, and therefore, are earning fair rates. For that reason, the commission has recommended that the Public Utilities Commission establish, through agreement with the companies, rate bases for each Massachusetts firm before the sliding scale system is inaugurated.

While delivering this latest attack on public utilities, Mr. Earl was preparing for the legislative drive to force through the sliding scale measure proposed by the commission. The recess commission will remain organized for at least two months to aid in that drive.

From the utilities, Mr. Earl said has come the verdict that the sliding scale commission's findings constitute 'the most thorough-going attack ever made on the utility industry in Massachusetts." At the same time, the utilities are ready to oppose the sliding scale legislation, with the New England Power Association leading the counter attack, Mr. Earl declared.

Bushnell Scrambles G.O.P. Race For Gubernatorial Nomination

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Robert T. (Fighting Bob) Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, is the latest Republican to hit the gubernatorial trail. As predicted, the Boston attorney made his announcement at a Lawrence political gathering.

Mr. Bushnell thus became the fifth Republican to succumb to the lure of the post now held by James M. Curley. The other G. O. P. contestants are Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House; John W. Haigis, Greenfield business man and former candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General, and Warren L. Bishop, Middlesex County district attorney.

Vitriolic Campaign

The entry of "Fighting Bob" makes certain a vitriolic campaign. Not given to pussyfooting, Mr. Bushnell undoubtedly will submit the Curley administration to the most stinging attack from Republican quarters. Some persons, however, are fearful that Mr. Bushnell's tongue and forceful manner will lose more votes for him than it will gain.

These persons contend Mr. Bushnell lost the Republican nomination as Lieutenant Governor some time ago for this reason. Yet, the sharp-tongued attorney will reap the support of the more liberal element in the Republican Party, as his record on most issues veers to the left.

Another Newton Man

Living in Newton, Mr. Bushnell makes the third candidate for a major Republican office from that city. Representative Saltonstall and Sinclair Weeks, candidates for United States Senator, are the other two. It appears such residence will be a handicap for two of them, at least, for it is almost certain that the pre-primary convention will not favor two candidates from the same city.

Unlike Representative Saltonstall, Mr. Bushnell cannot be attacked as a "blueblood." But he is vulnerable to numerous attacks by Governor Curley, or his favored gubernatorial candidates, not the least of which is the charge before the Boston Finance Commission that he was suggested as the lawyer to carry on the Dolan investigation if the city legal department was unable to continue. The Governor, with his political acumen, may turn this into a convincing argument before the voters, charging that Mr. Bushnell was engaged in plans to persecute Mr. Curley.

Fuller Stand Awaited

Mr. Bushnell's formal announcement speech seems to indicate that former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will not be dragged from retirement. The new candidate said he favored Mr. Fuller as the next Governor, but that there was no indication Mr. Fuller would run. Some quarters regard this statement as assurance that Mr. Fuller is definitely out. However, to some, the Bushnell speech means only that the former district attorney will withdraw if the former Governor decides to run once more.

Like practically every other announced candidate in either party, Mr. Bushnell declared he will go beyond the pre-primary convention, whether it favors his candidacy or not. The cenvention will be held in Springfield, June 18, 19 and 20. His announcement serves only to emphasize the uselessness of the prenot. The convention will be held in the candidates refusing to abide by the convention decision, the convention system appears only a waste of taxpayer money.

At the same time, Mr. Bushnell's speech acted to break the "on-the-surface" harmony among Republican candidates, who have refrained to date from attacking one another openly. Mr. Bushnell, in his speech, mentioned Representative Saltonstall and Mr. Haigis as good gubernatorial timber, and left out Mr. Warner and Mr. Bishop. The latter has taken offense. So it appears the latest candidate has started a Republican party "feud."

Edgar M. Mills

Nurse Is Declared Wrongly Accused Of Murder and Freed

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 1 (AP)—Declaring that mistakes by the police, and sensation-seeking newspapers had combined to brand an innocent nurse with a baseless murder charge, the Providence Grand Jury has absolved Miss Marie Sevigny of charges of poisoning.

The case attracted widespread attention when Police Inspector Leo Vanasse announced that the nurse had confessed to killing a patient to end her suffering.

The grand jury, however, found that the patient had passed on from poison she administered herself.

Of police, the grand jurors said this:

"Apparently proceeding on a premise that there was no question about Miss Sevigny's guilt, they did not bother to find out whether or not there was any testimony other than that used to build up their own case. We deplore the fact that the young woman whom we all believed to be innocent of any criminal action has been branded by sensation-seeking newspapers and a careless police department as a murderer.

"We believe the methods to gain her 'confession' should be not part of the procedure of a civilized police department in these days, and we hope that our long and carefully considered action in thus freeing Miss Sevigny from the stigma attached to her, may, in part at least, bring about favorable reaction from the public."

Queen in Stone Restored from Giza Fragments

A double statuette nearly 5000 years old of the Egyptian queen Hetep-heres II and her daughter Meresankh III was announced today as an important addition to the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

This statuette came in fragments, as sculptures as ancient as those of the Fourth Dynasty usually do arrive, and to Dows Dunham, associate curator of Egyptian art at the museum, goes the credit for the reconstruction work. Not all the pieces could be found by the expidition (Harvard University combined with the museum) working in the Royal Cemetery at Giza in 1927.

In fact, all that Mr. Dunham received was the following assortment of limestone parts: the head and left shoulder of Queen Hetep-heres II, the upper torso, hips, portions of dress and legs to the ankles; and a piece of the right upper arm; and Queen Meresankh's head and neck, parts of the shoulders, knees, left hand and other fragments.

Hands on Level

Museum experts, however, have such profound knowledge of sculptures of different dynasties that they can model the missing anatomy, even to the extent of making characteristic departures from rules of proportion or perspective. Because Egyptian sculptors made their figures' hands hang on a level with one another, regardless of the varying heights of the row of figures, Mr. Dunham preserved the practice in his restoration, so that although Hetep-heres is taller than her daughter, the fingertips are at an equal distance from the ground. If the modern artist remarks that the arm which the elder Queen draped around the neck of the younger "just couldn't happen that way," the answer is it did happen in the statuary of 2900 B. C.

Painted Stone

The limestone was left in its natural pale yellow, for the flesh areas, for statues representing ancient Egyptian women were usually colored yellow. Pigment originally was added, and some of this remains to this day in the black of the hairline, eyebrows and pupils of Hetep-heres, and in the hair, eyebrows, pupils and nostrils of Meresankh.

Complete now as a striking pair statuette, in the new gallery provided for the study of Old Kingdom material, this uniquely posed sculpture, valuable both for its historical connection and for its workmanship, ranks among the significant examples exhibited in Boston.

Incidentally, spiral curls are only 2600 years old, which may be disturbing to beauticians offering them as something novel in coiffures, for they remain a distinct decoration around a marble Attic head recently acquired by the Museum's department of classical art.

Though somewhat mutilated, enough of the original beauty of contour remains to identify the sculpture as the work of archaic Greeks, and to classify it among the masterpieces of pre-Persian Athenian art.

Survey 'Moves' Residence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLANDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31—Henry Foster may not be a man without a country, but just at present he is a man without a town.

State engineers recently surveyed the route of the state road from Blandford to Otis, and in so doing found that the boundary line between the towns should be moved approximately 80 feet.

Mr. Foster, an old-age pensioner, was removed from Otis to Blanford by the change. Blandford objects to adding him to her population. Otis, meanwhile, pending a State decision, carries Mr. Foster on her rolls as a citizen.

Community Chest Gifts Soar Past $2,000,000 Mark

Subscriptions for the $3,750,000 Community Chest drive in Boston leaped past the $2,000,000 mark today, the sixth in the annual two-week campaign. "Leaped" is the word applied by the chest officials as indicating their enthusiasm over the remarkably good showing to date.

The tone of the officials changed today from an appeal to meet the set goal to insisting that the goal be well oversubscribed. To do this, the sizable subscriptions must come in faster, according to Ripley L. Dana, director of the campaign.

Employees in the fire, police, post office, and state departments have signified their intention of substantially increasing their subscriptions over previous years. These groups have already reported large sums.

At noon today, a sign was towed behind a plane over the city, reading, "Give to the community fund," accompanied by several private planes donated to the campaign. Progress of the drive is tabulated by "thermometers" located at the North and South Stations and in business stores and windows.

Although the returns for the first few days of the short two-week campaign are liberal, chest officials agreed that generous giving must continue through the concluding days to make the campaign a success. Oversubscription of their quotas has marked the progress of several districts.

Speaking this noon at the daily-report luncheon in the Parker House, Oscar W. Hausserman, chairman of the 1935 drive, said:

"Good neighboring in the modern way is best exemplified by the comprehensive and well-managed services of the agencies participating in this campaign. At the present time we are not able to say of our democracy that it evidences the greatest good for the greatest number except in so far as this mode of good neighboring makes its effect felt.

"We must heed better the ever-increasing menaces of our congested areas by this token of service so that our posterity will find these centers better places in which to live."

Woman Temperance Head Deplores Women Drinking

Formation of total abstinence societies was advocated in an address given by Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, before a recent meeting of members of the Middlesex County W. C. T. U. at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

In her address, Mrs. Tilton deplored the apparent increase of intemperance among women, citing figures to prove her statements. She also urged that every town in the State be put under "no license" next November.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" (Shubert). Walter Hampden presents Edmond Rostand's comedy assisted by a cast of 50. 8.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—Sylvia Sidney in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. Ronald Colman in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 1:48, 4:55, 8:00.

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," screened from Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. Fenway: 12:45, 3:47, 6:49, 9:51. Paramount: 9:15, 12:18, 3:21, 6:24, 9:27. Also "Her Master's Voice," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:27, 5:29, 8:31. Paramount: 10:54 a. m., 2, 5:04, 8:07.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also Joe Penner in "Collegiate." 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

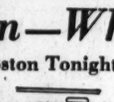
FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment" with English titles. 1, 3, 5:08, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Ekking," with Hannes Schneider.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Professional Soldier," co-starring Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Exclusive Story," with Franchot Tone and Madge Evans. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 8:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"West Indies Cruise." "Radio Rascals." "Sunday Sports in Mexico," "Nature Speaks," and other shorts.

EXETER — Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:15, 5:05, 8. Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "I Found Stella Parish." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

METROPOLITAN — Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Ricardo Cortez appearing in a sketch especially written for him. Musical review, "Sunkist Limited."



MODERN—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Rose of the Rancho," with John Boles and Gladys Swarthout. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

BOSTON—Preston Foster in "We're Only Human." 11:06 a. m., 2, 4:54, 7:48, 10:36. Stage: Joe Cook in his new musical review, "Topsy Turvy," featuring Charles Columbus and Harriette Caperton.

TREMONT—Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "China Seas." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also Zasu Pitts in "Hot Tip." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

MECHANICS BUILDING — Sportsmen's Show. Open daily from 10 to 10. Sunday, 2 to 10. Continues through Feb. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann and Harry Ellis Dickson, conductors. 2.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT — Choral group G. Roberts Langer, conductor. Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital by Sybil Webb. Copley Square. 3.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Lecture on foreign affairs entitled, "Matters of the Moment," by Col. Stewart Roddie, C. V. O., of London. 7:45. Also meeting of the Ford Hall Folks, with Round Table discussion of present economic problems, led by Leforest Shorey. 4:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Ski Carnival at Cardigan Ski Reservation.

INDEPENDENT ARTISTS SOCIETY—Ninth annual exhibition. Open daily, 11 to 6, Sunday, 3 to 6. Continues through Feb. 23.

NEWTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Address on "The Conservative Point of View Toward the Solution of Our National Problems," by Carl F. Dennett, chairman of the National Economy League. Newton High School Auditorium. 3:30.

ROXBURY WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Relations of the U. S. and the United Kingdom," by Rev. Clyde W. Robbins, with orchestra conducted by Theodore Bailey. St. Mark's Congregational Church, Townsend Street. 4.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "Is Our Educational System Democratic?" by Dr. Clarence C. Little, noted educator. Corner Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

SNOW TRAINS—By the Boston & Maine Railroad from North Station: Wilton, N. H., 8:30 a. m.; Lincoln and Franconia Notch, 8:30 a. m.; Ayer, Mass., 1:20 p. m. By the Boston and Albany Railroad, from South Station: Adams, Mass. 8 a. m.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Lecture on "Current Events" by Professor William G. Sutcliffe of Boston University. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

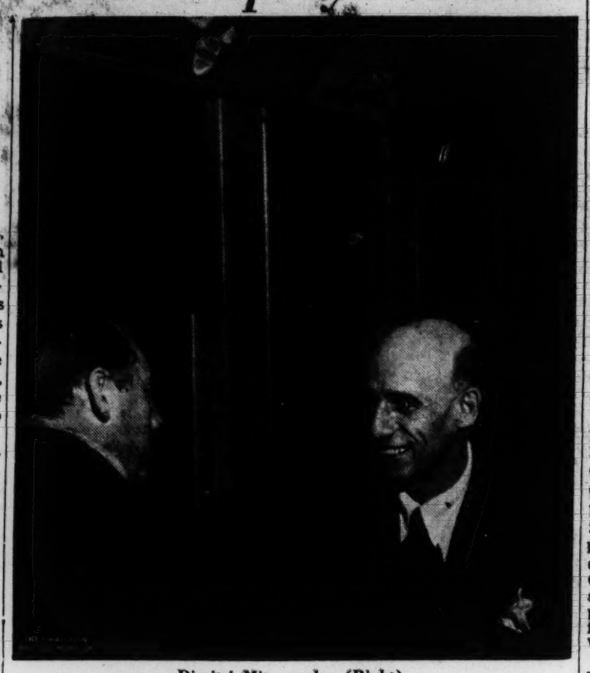
COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Council meeting of the Foreign Policy Association. 4:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Round Table discussion on "State Administration," under direction of Representative John H. Valentine. 46 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

BOSTON UNIVERSALIST MINISTERS—Meeting, address by Rev. Samuel Ayres on "Denominational Loyalty." 16 Beacon Street. 10:45 a. m.

Greek Conductor Displays Talents

Visitor rehearses his own arrangement of Bach with Boston Symphony Orchestra — Bids hearers come to concert hall to enjoy music at first hand.



Dimitri Mitropoulos (Right)
"Speaking of Composers—Now Take Schoenberg" (to the Orchestra Librarian)

To watch Dimitri Mitropoulos, Greek conductor, rehearse his own arrangement of Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in G minor at a Boston Symphony Orchestra practice session is to realize that a vital energy has taken hold of this eighteenth-century music. Not that any of the original vitality of Bach is gone, but that the organ character of the piece has been changed to a crisp modern staccato.

Climbing to a little room backstage on the second floor of Symphony Hall and meeting Mr. Mitropoulos was to confirm the impression made by his music. The man is simply a human dynamo, and it is not hard to see that he has translated some of that energy across to the members of the orchestra.

All Action

Literally it was not hard to see where his energy has gone, for he came into the little conductor's room virtually exhausted from his labors on the podium. There was nothing to do for a moment but wait until he caught his breath.

Mr. Mitropoulos is without an ounce of excess weight, and you hardly wonder at that, after seeing him at work. When he was complimented on his interpretation of the Bach by other visitors in the room he remarked that it is a custom now to hear Bach interpreted by various composers and conductors.

Orchestra for Organ

Interpretation of Bach and any other composer by arrangement explains more, he believes, to the public. Sometimes when organists include Bach on their program the recitals are not well attended. Therefore he has made the work available to a larger group by transcribing it for the orchestra.

But you cannot hold him to Bach long. For Bach represents a period in music to him and is interesting as such. When you speak of composers, it is not long before he introduces his favorite one, Arnold Schoenberg. This Viennese composer, Mr. Mitropoulos believes, is the bellwether of modern music because he is leading a new school as definitely as did Debussy in the late nineteenth century. Schoenberg is, he believes following the natural volition of the progress of the musical art.

On Being Modern

He will admit that the public has not always been able to follow Schoenberg. One reason was Schoenberg's rapid progress. Then the war intervened and left people with a desire only to listen and enjoy—not to be educated. The public had no time to be interested in the laboratory works of an artist. But, said the conductor, the musical public needs more of Schoenberg and in time recognition will come, since he is going along the natural paths of art. Mr. Mitropoulos paused to regret the passing of Alban Berg, one of Schoenberg's most noted disciples.

We have reached the end of a period in music now, Mr. Mitropoulos said, because the present group of modern composers has merely worked out a facility or "method" of presenting music. When we get beyond this mere fashioning of existing musical ideas and get into a new period of genuine creative musical activity, we shall be at the beginning of a new era in music.

Jazz, of Course

With such an outlook, it is not hard to imagine Mr. Mitropoulos liking other things of our modern age and you would not be far wrong. Jazz is one of them. Mr. Mitropoulos explains that when he hears jazz he can enjoy it because he is a person of today. To him it represents the restless surface of today, and so that is why it is neither deep nor at the same time is it superficial.

When reminded that the Boston Symphony is heard over the radio every Saturday evening, Mr. Mitropoulos shook his head. He does not like the radio. Radio is good to educate people on music, but that is the end of it. If he had his way, there would be no winter concerts of serious music on the air. People should go to their respective concert halls and get their music at first hand. Only in summer, after regular symphony seasons, should there be serious music on the air. Then radio can fill the gap.

Sight and Sound

After all, Mr. Mitropoulos said, a concertgoer has come to receive an analysis and explanation of the music as interpreted by a conductor. Nothing is better than the music hall, where the eye can lend something to the ear to aid the conductor's version. Radio, having only the sound medium, lacks the personal side of the interpretation which comes from watching the conductor. Therefore there is a tendency for radio listeners to take the music for granted. He demonstrated by slumping in his chair. Television he thought might improve this situation by giving the listener a chance to watch the interpretation as well.

About America With Lantern

How valuable the first-hand conception is to Mr. Mitropoulos was seen by his admission that New York simply floored him by its magnitude, its skyscrapers and its vibrant energy. He had seen glimpses of it in motion pictures in Europe. But he was by no means prepared for New York when he was dropped into its midst from the boat.

But he was a part of it immediately. Symphony Hall observers noted that his English, which was different at first in New York, had improved tremendously during his two-week stay in Boston. And so it should be. Language is obviously no barrier to a man who is so vitally in tune with the United States.

A. D. H.

What's Going On in the Arts

Dimitri Mitropoulos Bids Us Farewell

FOR the final pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts which our visitor from Athens conducted on Jan. 31-Feb. 1, the following program was chosen: Mahler, Symphony No. 1 in D major; Schmitt, "The Tragedy of Salome" after a poem by Robert d'Humières; Bach, Fantasia and Fugue in G minor for Organ, arranged for orchestra by Dimitri Mitropoulos.

It is 13 years since patrons of this orchestra have heard a performance of the Mahler symphony. Essentially the output of a young man (Mahler was in his middle twenties when he wrote it), the work is youthful in spirit, but mature in the art of orchestration. Although the composer later repudiated the idea of symphonic programs, he nevertheless provided his first public with titles at least suggestive of the mood of a movement, if not of the actual content, and at the première of this first symphony he designated the work as "The Titan: Symphonic Poem in Two Parts." Without provocative captions, however, this opus would continue to make its appeal, since it is written in a universal language, even though the details of translation may vary with the individual listener.

Of the performance one writes in terms of praise. Mr. Mitropoulos, upon previous occasions, has revealed a partiality for the sharply etched contrast. This tendency he carried over into the performance of this symphony with telling effect. His interest in producing a finely spun pianissimo was also evident and seldom has our orchestra responded with a more gossamerlike musical texture than in the first page or so of the work.

Another revival was the work by Schmitt, which now reveals little that is abstruse, harmonically or melodically. It is an expressive score and at the Friday concert was given a peculiarly dramatic reading. As in the last performance in 1931, the singing voices were omitted and these portions transferred to solo orchestral instruments.

In his own arrangement of the Bach Fantasia and Fugue, Mr. Mitropoulos has graphically translated organ registration into terms of living instruments. He has no pity on the performers, especially those in the brass section, but for this virtuoso orchestra none was necessary. The Fugue became especially clear in the development section, following the complete announcement of the subject and countersubject, and it was not surprising that the audience stood and cheered. Always quick to recognize his men, the conductor continued his policy of "standing" the orchestra before turning to the audience to take his bow. As upon previous occasions he again conducted entirely sans score or baton, and his alert mind and electric personality combined to produce an afternoon of illuminating readings. The good wishes of his Boston friends attend him as he starts homeward. He has been a stimulating visitor.

G. M. S.

The Vienna Choir Boys

LAST night in Jordan Hall, the Vienna Choir Boys returned to give their Boston friends another of their entertaining programs, which upon this occasion listed songs and motets by Gallus, Vittoria, Nascus, Mozart, Brahms, Schubert nd Johan Strauss. In eostume, the boys offered the little opereta "Reconciliation," by Mozart. Victor Gomboz is this year acting in the capacity of musical director.

There were but two or three familiar faces in the group this year, such is the penalty a little boy pays for growing up, yet the same bell-like tone quality was evident in the work of the group. The impeccable diction, careful phrasing and floating pianissimi were also there, yet one listener felt that the group as a whole did not quite reach the heights of accomplishment that marked the performance last year. Unfortunately, several of the best comedians are absent, so that in this respect the action of the operetta suffered, yet we would not leave the impression that this amusing piece was poorly performed. Far from it. The ever surprising thing about the Vienna Choir Boys is that they are able to give such mature characterizations.

Of the songs, we found "O Salutaris Hostia" of special interest among those from the 16th century composers, and a notable appeal was carried by the "Wiegenlied" by Brahms, a performance that captivated the large audience, which demanded and received numbers of encores at the conclusion of the announced program.

G. M. S.

Burton Holmes

FORSAKING the precipitous mountain peaks of the Andes and travel by airplane, Burton Holmes conducted "a travel tale for tourists"—several hundred of them were at Symphony Hall last night—over the rolling country of Normandy and Brittany by the more leisurely motorcar.

Since, as it was described, this was "a travel tale for tourists," Mr. Holmes stuck to more or less beaten paths. Among other things, he showed glimpses of Rouen, where Joan of Arc suffered martyrdom; Caen, with scenes rolling back the curtain of the centuries to the life of William the Conqueror; the famous Bayeux tapestry, which may have been stitched by William's wife or, as the lecturer suggested, by professional seamstresses hired for the purpose; Breton pilgrimages which, Mr. Holmes disclosed with regret, were gradually losing their traditional color.

Mr. Holmes also ran off a tabloid series of motion pictures showing the building, completion and launching of the Normandie, on which he crossed. These were closely followed by a leap back through the ages to the unknown antiquity of the Druid stones. An interesting study which continued throughout the evening was furnished by the peculiar "coiffes," worn by the women. These are quaint headresses of linen or lace, and Mr. Holmes explained that the women of each town have their own particular style. If a woman moves to another town, she retains the style of her native community.

The "coiffes" vary almost as much as do women's hats in other parts of the world—and are almost as amusing looking as those shown in Fifth Avenue windows.

The lecture closed with a visit to Mont St. Michel, which Mr. Holmes classes with the Pyramids as an architectural wonder. But if the famous spires, "the stairway of lace" and the cloisters captured our wonder almost as fascinating were pictures of the preparation of the famous Poulard omelette.

Mr. Holmes' topic next week is "Ethiopia."

President Gets Radio To Listen to Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—President Roosevelt has a radio of his own at last, presented Jan. 30 by his loyal friends, the "Cuff-Links Boys," with whom he always dines on his birthday.

But he denied yesterday that these friends had intimated he'd better do more listening to radio speeches. No, he was simply going to hear more grand opera, on Saturday afternoons, the President said. And he only laughed — though heartily — when somebody said: "Does that make 'Al' Smith a prima donna?"

Mr. Roosevelt spent the evening of his birthday with these friends—associates in the 1920 campaign—after a visit to his chief secretary, Louis McHenry Howe, who is still incapacitated. At the birthday balls, all held for the purpose of raising funds to be used in combating infantile paralysis, to which the President broadcast a brief message, some 5,000,000 men and women were estimated to have danced.

Planes Leave Michigan For Practice Maneuvers

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Feb. 1 (AP)—Twenty-seven army pilots and 30 enlisted men here took off yesterday for two destinations.

Twenty-four of the pilots headed for Barksdale Field, La., where they will engage in gunnery and bombing practice for three weeks.

Three officers and 30 enlisted men, commanded by Capt. Lee Wasser, left in three transport ships for Mitchell Field, L. I., where they will take part in winter flight tests for one week, then move to Vermont for another week of winter flying, returning to Selfridge Field Feb. 15.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Harding	Feb. 5	Plymouth, Feb. 12	Feb. 4, 8:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8.00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco, Feb. 9	Feb. 4, 4:00 pm	Feb. 4, 7:30 pm

Innocence Pleas Entered on Arms Shipment to Chaco

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Four individuals and representatives of three corporations indicted on charges of violating the Arms Embargo Act for running machine guns to Bolivia during the Chaco war pleaded innocent today before Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson.

Bail was set at $2500 for each defendant, and Feb. 14 was fixed as a date before which any defense motions must be filed.

Those pleading innocent to charges set forth in Federal Grand Jury indictments were:

The Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation; the Curtiss Aeroplane Motor Company; the Barr Shipping Company; John S. Allard, president of the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation; Robert R. Barr, vice-president of the Barr Shipping Company; Samuel J. Abelow, a shipping clerk fo. the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, and Clarence W. Webster, president of the Aircraft Export Corporation, and South American representative of the Curtiss-Wright interests.

Abelow at the same time was arraigned on a new indictment charging him with making false statements under oath.

The indictments contained two counts, providing for the individuals named two years in prison and a $10,000 fine each in the event of conviction, or both, and a $10,000 fine for the concerns.

All the individuals pleaded separately.

Upon the recommendation of Martin S. Conboy, special assistant to the United States Attorney General investigating the case, bail was fixed at $2500 each for the men named.

The defendants were ordered to the United States Marshal's office to be photographed and fingerprinted.

The indictments charge the men with shipping five machine guns to Bolivia during the Chaco conflict with Paraguay in violation of a joint resolution of Congress and a proclamation of the President.

The machine guns allegedly were shipped with five unassembled airplanes. Shipment of the planes was legal, having been purchased and paid for before the President's proclamation, but the Government charges that the customs declaration was false in that it omitted mention of the guns.

Abelow pleaded innocent to the additional indictment and the court demanded no other bond than that required in the original indictment.

Women Wield Picks In Search for Gold Among Nevada Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., Feb. 1—A woman engaged in mining would have been a rare sight a few years ago but is not uncommon today. Throughout the Nevada hills and valleys may be found what are designated as "family mines," "two-men mines" and "one-man mines."

At some of these small operations may be seen a man and his wife living in a tent, equipped with a small milling outfit, grinding out a ton or so of rock a day and recovering perhaps $2 or $3 a day in gold, occasionally being lucky enough to encounter some rich ore and make $10 to $20 a day for a period.

Others turn their attention to placer mining and make a dollar or so a day washing out the gravel. They seem to like it better than "going on relief" and they are seldom heard to complain; on the other hand, they appear to enjoy the outdoor life of gold mining. "There's a fascination about it I've never found in anything else," said one of these itinerant gold seekers. "There is always a chance we may find a rich pocket." And now and then it does happen that they do.

One interesting small operation is conducted by a Mrs. Ann Cramer and her son a few miles north of Tonopah; this one, however, happens to be mining quicksilver instead of gold.

Sometime last fall, Mrs. Cramer acquired a lease on the Van Ness quicksilver mine. The lease was a liberal one as the owner of the mine considered it about "worked out." Little attention was paid to Mrs. Cramer's operations and it was a surprise to the owner when she came to town and handed him a check for $400 in payment of royalty on 63 flasks of quicksilver (a flash contains 76 pounds) worth more than $4000.

The mine is located at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and Mrs. Cramer has suspended operations for the winter.

Naval Race Unlikely Even With Lid Lifted

(Continued from Page 1)

hence American and Japanese, naval plans.

The British Admiralty, backed by the Cabinet, has already committed itself to an expansion in cruiser strength from the present 50 to 70 partly by new construction and partly by retention of over-age ships in service. A submarine expansion by similar methods is also contemplated, and much thought is being given to battleship replacement. This reflects the naval activity on the Continent, but there is no disposal as yet to consider major expansion necessary.

American naval plans contemplate, and have done so for several years, achievement of full treaty strength by 1942. This constitutes a six-year program which accords with the navy's conception of regular annual replacement for a navy of stable strength as being technically preferable to a sudden expansion.

American Construction

Even the biggest "big navy" advocates consider steady construction better for the sake of a well-rounded fleet than too much construction at any one time with an unbalanced fleet.

It would require a sensational expansion of the Japanese or British navies to change this basic American naval policy. For purely naval reasons, therefore, the United States is unlikely to provide an excuse for extensive expansion on the part of others.

In the last analysis, therefore, the prospects of a naval race hinge primarily on whether or not Japan undertakes to pursue equality with the United States by building.

Japanese Initiative Doubted

Although too many domestic Japanese factors are involved to warrant accurate forecasting here, both British and American naval experts are inclined to doubt that Japan will start the race.

The strong likelihood that the United States would undertake to maintain the present ratio by building would presumably act as a powerful deterrent on Japan since the United States is obviously better equipped both financially and industrially to maintain such a race.

There are undoubtedly many elements in the naval situation tending to make a race likely, but for the time being at least the best considered opinion is that barring unexpected developments the cost of such a race added to the disinclination of any one of the major naval powers to take the initiative will predominate and tend to keep the race within bounds.

Mayor Sues for Fire Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31 — Mayor William N. McNair can see no reason why Pittsburgh taxpayers' money should be "burned up" in putting out fires that are the result of carelessness. On that premise, he will bring negligence suits to recover expenses incurred by the city's fire department in fighting four recent blazes.

Mountain Water Of Vienna Held Inexhaustible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Every one of the 2,000,000 people in Vienna has 40 gallons of water a day at his disposal, and extremely good water, too. It is brought down from high mountains, 50 miles away, and is always cold.

The network of pipes distributing it, if stretched out, would reach from Vienna to London. They carry water to and from 20 reservoirs so large that a third of the inhabitants of the city could stand in them.

This water reaches the highest stories of the houses in the lower districts with no artificial pressure. As it rushes down to these low areas it turns turbines and creates electric power which carries the water up to the reservoirs in the higher district.

During the Socialist regime individual Vienna citizens paid nothing for water. The city ran the enterprise on taxes, taking money from the rich in order to furnish free water to the poor. Even yet it is very cheap. And the supply is said to be inexhaustible.

Kremlin Purge Shrinks Ranks of Red Rulers

(Continued from Page 1)

with Communist factions in opposition to Joseph Stalin.

The 1,600,000 persons eliminated have not only lost their membership in the party but most of them also have lost the posts which they occupied in the state bureaucracy. They must begin to rebuild their careers, knowing that they are unlikely to rise so high again.

Ambitious young men and women in Russia, studying in the official newspapers the results of this purge, are likely to take its lessons to heart. They know that membership in the Communist Party is the royal road to advancement in the huge state bureaucracy. They have seen that membership depends not only upon ability and intelligence, but upon unswerving loyalty, even in private conversation, to the policies and principles outlined by the Kremlin's "ideologists."

No More Admitted Until June

Admission to the party has been completely closed since the "check-up of party documents" began last May, and will not be reopened until next June. A large number of young men and women, members of the Young Communist League or of the group of "candidates," are preparing to seek admission to the party.

The Kremlin has ordered that they shall be examined much more carefully than in the past. There must be no more "mass campaigns" for membership; every candidate must be thoroughly examined by higher party officials.

Having purged the party of all "doubtful elements," the Kremlin is determined that no persons of potential disloyalty shall again find their way into the political machine.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera Company	Metropolitan Opera Company	Ted Royal and his dance	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	in Bizet's "Carmen".....	in Bizet's "Carmen".....	orchestra; vocal soloist....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	Terhune dog story.....	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten;	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Gabriel Heatter, comment..	children's program.....	Nature News period.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs..	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service.....	Frederic William Wile, talk..
6:15	Kay Fayre, songs.....	News; musical Turns; Alma	Sportsmen's Show speaker....	News of Youth.....
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs...	Ketchell, contralto.....	Recorded dramatic sketch....	Report; Al Roth's Orchestra..
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels....	Truth Barlow: sketch.....	Musical Moments: recording..	Gogo Delys, songs; orchestra.
7:00	Treasure House of Melody:	New Yorkers: orchestra.....	"Family on Tour": Frank	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	soloists; orchestra.....	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch.	Parker; comedy; orchestra.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	Message of Israel: Dr. David	Hampton Institute Choir....	Band concert, Lieut. Charles	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neill
7:45	Pool; choir; orchestra.....	Strange As It Seems.....	Benter, conductor; legend..	Hod Williams's Orchestra.....
8:00	"El Chico": Spanish revue..	Your Hit Parade: Carl Hoff's	Victor Herbert's "Rose of	Terry O'Toole, songs; organ..
8:15	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	Orchestra; Loretta Lee;	Algeria," with Helen Jep-	Ted Weems's Orchestra.....
8:30	Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest	Willie Morris; Stuart Allen;	son and James Melton;	"Let's Go to the Music Hall":
8:45	conductor; Gustav Mahler's	Frimm Sist'rs; Rhythm K'gs.	chorus; Al Goodman's Orch.	soloists and popular orch...
9:00	Symphony No. 1 in D major	Rubinoff and his Violin; Vir-	Nino Martini, tenor; chorus;	Yankee News Service.....
9:15	Russian Symphonic Choir...	ginia Rea and Jan Peerce..	Andre Kostelanetz's Orch...	"Horse Sense Philosophy"...
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	Chateau: Al Jolson; May Rob-	Yankee Minute Men: talks,	Talk, Rep. Bertrand Snell....
9:45	Burr; Verne, Lee and Mary;	son; Riley and Farley; Bob	"Bigger and Better Quakes"	"Along Rialto Row": variety.
10:00	Hoosier Hot Shots; Tune	Swanson; Jack McLellen	"Master of the Bow".....	Wanmaker Mile at Millrose
10:15	Twisters; soloists.....	and Sara; Jewell Hopkins	Mal Hallet and his orchestra;	Games track meet.....
10:30	Address, Rep. Hamilton Fish.	National Conference for Pal-	soloist	"Public Opinion": speaker..
10:45	Musical program.....	estine: speakers program...	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	Patti Chapin, songs; orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; musicale....	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra.....	Sports review; musical turns	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra.....	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
11:30	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	Jan Garber's Orchestra.....	George Olsen and his orches-
11:45	Al Bowlly, soloist.....	vocal soloists.....	Anson Weeks's Orchestra....	tra; vocal soloists.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church in Boston	Temple Israel service.....	"Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Phil Saltman's Piano Club....	Choir and organ recital.....	dramatic sketch.....
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orch-	University of Chicago Round	"Romany Trail": gypsy orch.	"The Karps": Jewish dra-
12:45	estra concert; Jan Peerce...	Table Discussion.....	News relay from London.....	matic sketch.....
1:00	tenor soloist; Beethoven's	"Road to Romany": gypsy	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	Symphony No. 5, feature..	orchestra concert.....	ers; soloists; organ.....	strumental soloists.....
1:30	National Youth Conference:	"Words and Music": readings	Question Box period.....	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Harry N. Holmes; glee club	"Golden Strings": musicale..	Yankee News Service.....	and typical orchestra.....
2:00	Magic Key: Marian Ander-	Melody Matinee: soloist; Cav-	Leslie Howard's Matinee: pre-	Musical Album: recorded clas-
2:15	son; Merion Downey; Jack	aliers Quartet; orchestra....	senting "The Guardsman"	sical program.....
2:30	Hylton's Or.; relay from	Temple of Song: Chicago A	Jose Manzanares and his	Boston Opera Club Orchestra,
2:45	Switzerland; symphony or..	Capella Choir recital.....	South American Orchestra.	Raffaelo Martino, conductor
3:00	"Your English": sketch.....	Harry Reser and his Eskimos:	"Symphonic Album": record-	Philharmonic - Symphony
3:15	Pine Mountain Merrymakers:	soloists; specialties.....	ings of "Carnival of the	Orchestra, Arturo Tosca-
3:30	music and dialogue.....	Metropolitan Opera Auditions	Animals" and "Firebird"...	nini, conductor; Robert
3:45	Kornienko's Orchestra.....	of the Air; orchestra.....	Adrian O'Brien, tenor.....	Casadesus, piano soloist;
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Ralph	'The Widow's Son": dramatic	Special program with	Lawrence Gilman, program
4:15	W. Sockman; male quartet.	sketch; Lucille LaVerne....	speaker, chorus, and organ	commentator; Bach con-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.....	Pep Concert, Walter Logan	recital	certo, Beethoven's Sym-
4:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss.	conducting, from Cleveland	Cosmopolitans; quintet.....	phony No. 4.....
5:00	"Roses and Drums": Fallen	Penthouse Serenade: Jack	Fraternity House Party: re-	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15	Flag," dramatic sketch.....	Fulton; Gaylord's Music....	corded program.....	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Bob Becker's dog chat.....	"Dream Drama": orchestra...	Radio picture of "I Dream	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45	Gabriel Heatter, comment..	Music by Richard Himber.....	Too Much," Lily Pons.....	Crumit; trio; orchestra.....
6:00	Popular orchestra; soloists..	Religious period from New	Yankee News Service.....	National Amateur Night; Ray
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra...	York; speakers; music.....	"Maine Woods Dinner"; talks	Perkins; Johnson's Orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel": original dra-	Special studio program.....	Anson Weeks's Orchestra....	"Smiling Ed" McConnell.....
6:45	matic sketch; orchestra....	Popular variety program.....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.....	The Voice of Experience.....
7:00	Jack Benny, Mary Living-	"K-7" sketch, with Dorothy	Eddie Cantor; Nick Parkya-	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	stone; Green's Orch.; soloist	Mackail, actress.....	kakas; Louis Gress's Orch.	mont Temple Baptist Church;
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Garden talk.....	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	sermon by the Rev. C. Gor-
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra...	News; "Musical Turns".....	Kemp and his orchestra....	don Brownville, pastor; music
8:00	Major Edward Bowes's Ama-	Ruby Newman and his concert	Memorial services for King	by staff and senior choir;
8:15	teur Hour; Duluth night...	orchestra; Del Castillo, or-	George V from Cathedral	organ .....
8:30	Major Edward Bowes's Ama-	ganist; vocal sextet; in va-	of Saint John the Divine,	Will Osborne and his orches-
8:45	teur Hour; Duluth night...	riety program.....	New York City.....	tra; soloist .....
9:00	"Life Is a Song": Olga	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Frank McGinley's Orchestra..
9:15	Albani; octet; orchestra....	soloists; trio; orchestra....	mixed chorus, Victor Kolar,	Yankee News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist.	American Album of Familiar	conductor; Lucrezia Bori,	1936 Community Fund Cam-
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	Music: soloists; orchestra..	soprano soloist.....	paign; speaker and orch....
10:00	rieties: Ray Noble; Donald	Richard Bonelli, baritone;	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	Wayne King and his orchestra;
10:15	Novis; soloists; quartet....	Mishel Piastro, violinist;	with Frances McDonald.....	vocal soloists .....
10:30	Sunday Evening at Seth	symphony orchestra, con-	"Smith, Roosevelt and Com-	"The Band Parade": recording
10:45	Parker's: sketch; music....	ducted by Erno Rapee.....	munism," Norman Thomas.	Special sports program.....

Church Service Radiocast

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mother Church Shortwave Radiocasts

10:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Station in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Forum of Character Building.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "San Francisco."
4:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Commercial Comment": government talks.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Let's Talk It Over": feminine forum.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan; Gracie Barrie; Wright and Dietrich.
8:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., from Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: John Boles in "Green Grow the Lilacs"; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Singers.
12:08 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Maison Russe": Russian soloists and orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Ancient Art Works Dug Up in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Excavations in Boeotia have brought to light some important ancient works of art. The chief items are 12 vases believed to date from postgeometric or preclassical times. Several of them are basket vases and others of the goblet type. They bear different colored decorations finely carved, engraved or chiseled.

Other finds include spiral-shaped objects of decoration, metal plates and a buckle. They have all been placed in the museum at Thebes and are the subject of further investigations.

Belgium Investigates Billboards Nuisance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The possibility of removing advertisement hoardings from the countryside of Belgium is being investigated by a government commission here.

For some years prominent artists and local authorities have been trying to persuade the Government to take action against unsightly posters. Now the Minister of Fine Arts has appointed a commission to study schemes for keeping wayside hoardings under control.

Any News? Girl Asks; 'Bank Being Robbed!' Police Shoot Robbers

EL MONTE, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—Two bank robbers were killed and a third man was in custody today because of an alert girl reporter and a squad of dead-shot peace officers who answered her alarm.

"It's a holdup," an employee of the Southern County Bank screamed over the telephone to the reporter, Miss Tillie Erwin, who had called to make a routine news check.

She notified police.

Into the bank with drawn guns rushed police and sheriff's force marksmen, called from a near-by pistol range. When the firing stopped, E. C. Yates and Clarence Smith lay slain; two officers were wounded, and Frank Smith, brother of the killed man, was under arrest.

The officers said they surprised Frank Smith and Yates as they scooped up $3000 from the bank vault. But Clarence Smith, who had been waiting outside, burst through the door with a sawed-off shotgun.

Policeman Joseph Fritsch, although injured by shotgun slugs, whirled and fired. Smith toppled over. Yates was killed by the blast from the shotgun and another officer, Constable R. E. Fell, was superficially wounded.

"If it hadn't been for that girl reporter and the smart work of the officers, the robbery would have been successful," said Sheriff's Captain Ray Conley.

Police said Frank Smith and the slain men were identified today by Robert Bruce Hunter, cashier of the Santa Monica Commercial and Savings Bank, as the trio that robbed the institution of $6195 Sept. 18.

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The counsel of our interior decorators is yours upon request.
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THE BOSTON SOCIETY of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
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Great Outdoors Invades Boston for Gala Sportsmen's Show

North country exhibits present alluring pictures of great vacationland—Fishing, hunting and winter sports in New England and Canadian provinces depicted in colorful displays.

New England's annual Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, bringing to Boston tantalizing exhibits of woodland life and shiny new boat models for lake and sea, opened today for a week's duration at Mechanics Hall.

Sportsmen from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Canadian provinces, who have spent weeks of careful preparation to bring to Boston the best show ever—a difficult achievement in the light of fine exhibitions in previous years—worked late last night and turned up at dawn today to put a final polish to their booths.

Friendliness Predominates

But these men from the North Country have brought something more to Boston than merely exhibitions, booths and stunts. They have brought the friendship of all Boston's neighbors in the snow and timber lands. This was apparent last night when a pre-exhibition tour was made by a curious reporter.

At that time guides and naturalists were working like proverbial beavers. No time was to be lost if the show was to open at 10 o'clock this morning. The reporter's curiosity was roused, however, as he watched guides place squirming trout in pools, mount stuffed birds in trees and feed hungry deer, just moved into wire cages. He asked countless questions.

Like to Be in Boston

At every booth the guides laid down their tools long enough to explain peculiar activities. One, from Quebec, explained why his stuffed animal exhibit was arranged in a particular fashion. "Are you glad to be in Boston," he was asked? "Yes, indeed, it always seems nice to get here," was his answer, "but we don't get a chance to see much of the city."

Another guide, from Nova Scotia, was had at work on his bark tepee but he was ready to tell all about his land and what it holds for the native as well as the vacationist. Guides from Maine, with their booth completed, buttoned up their black checkered shirts and "lit out" to see the sights. A New Hampshire man already had his hat on but he stopped long enough to tell the story of his pet deer, how he found it a little fawn, hungry; how it is today his pet, as friendly as a dog.

Animals Enjoy Show

In the animals, as well as the men, a spirit of camaraderie was apparent. Two black bears, perhaps enjoying their fling in the city, spent the evening wrestling. They tumbled all over their cage and filled their sleek black coats with sawdust. Near by an albino possum, with a fresh chunk of meat for supper, tossed it about like a ball in his cage, before eating. A happy deer jumped through a hoop in his cage. Handsome foxes sat wisely quiet, taking note of every activity. In a burlap covered cage a pheasant squawked loudly, possibly wanting to see the sights.

Of all the exhibits at the show this year, the Maine display will probably attract the widest attention. This exhibit, on the stage of the main hall, occupies the most advantageous location. The exhibit itself is ambitious, presenting a combined picture of Maine's seacoast and inland beauties.

A fisherman's shack, with lobster pots, nets, and fish lines thrown in for background, enhanced by a scenic back-drop which pictures ships on the sea and a distant lighthouse, comprises the coast picture. Then there is Maine's inland scene—a miniature lake, a waterfall, and a spruce forest. No further stimulation is needed to picture a camper's paradise.

Quaint Scene Pictured

Aside from the quaint picture which it presents, the Maine fishermen's shanty is interesting because it is constructed from an older shack that stood on the rocky shores of Port Clyde for a century and a half. The original building was erected in 1772. The tiny shack on exhibition tomorrow—only nine by twelve feet—is therefore authentic to the last nail.

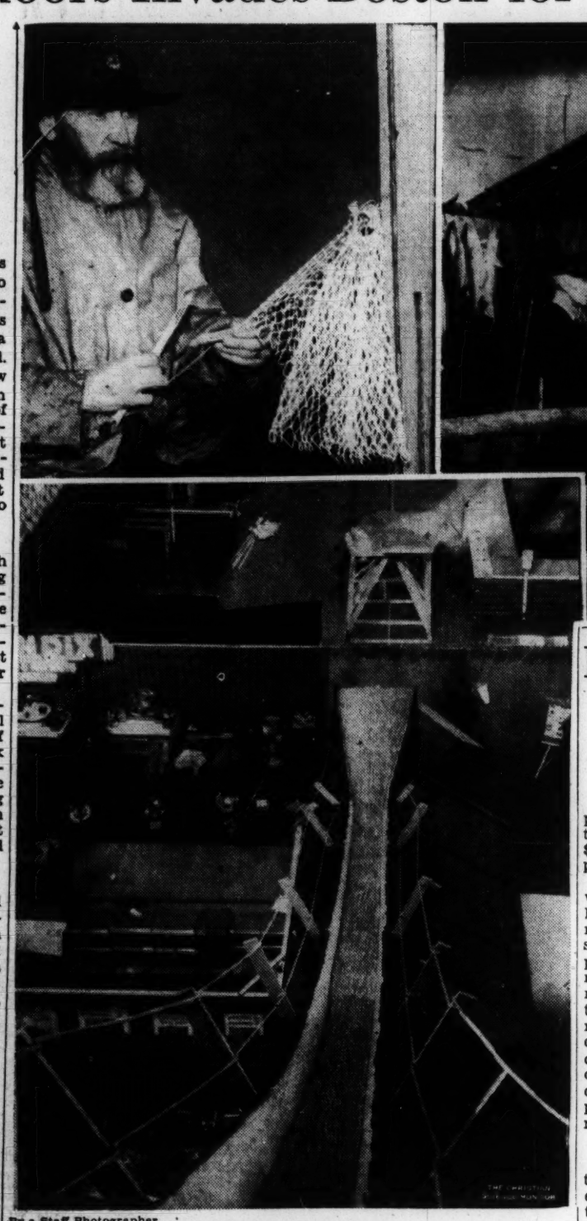
Visitors to the show will see Capt. Whitney Thompson, also of Port Clyde, sitting on a lobster pot just outside the shanty door. "Captain Whit" has sailed the Gulf of Maine for half a century but is to spend his week in Boston mending fish nets!

Moose From Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's exhibit is also likely to draw great crowds. Guides from the great woods on the peninsula captured a moose family two years ago, the only tame moose in the world. In Nova Scotia, Mr. and Mrs. Moose—"Buddy" and "Lucy"—are allowed freedom in 10 acres of forest. For a week, however, they must undergo the experience in Boston of being stared at by thousands of curious men. "Buddy" and "Lucy" may not object to this week's work for they will proudly exhibit their new baby, "Topper," born last year on their private estate.

One new exhibit will be a ski jump, including a slide 80 feet long, but only 13 inches wide, a challenge to the best skier's skill.

Other exhibits will show live Atlantic salmon, tuna fish, strange reptiles, raccoons, wildcats. To top the show for most enthusiastic sports enthusiasts, the program offers log rolling, low sawing, log chopping, fly casting, trout fishing, archery, and other sports of the "North Country."



By a Staff Photographer

Vacation Land Moves Indoors

Capt. Whitney Thompson of Port Clyde, Maine, Sits in the Doorway of a Lobster Shack, Making Nets in the Maine Exhibit Pictured at Upper Left. Upper Right—The Information Bureau of the Maine Exhibit at the Sportsmen's Show. With Seashore and Fish Warden Thomas G. McKinney, Captain Thompson and George J. Stobie, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game. Below—The Indoor Ski Jump at Show

Legislative Mill Speeds Bill To Cut Auto Insurance Costs

The Legislative Week

Races against time featured the past legislative week, with the drive to save Massachusetts motorists $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 the most important.

In the latter race several laps were completed when the House of Representatives ordered to a third reading the bill nullifying the insurance-boosting effect of the Supreme Court decision that in automobile accidents guest riders need not prove gross negligence against the driver if he was violating the rules of the road. As this ruling opened new avenues for damage claims, insurance companies tacked on an added $6.50 to the "guest" clause. With passage of the act, a pro rata share of the $6.50 will be returned.

Unemployment Act

Other legislative races included that to revise the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act, so that the Federal Government will supply $250,000 for administrative expenses, and that to advance from June 15 to June 30 the legal limit for holding state preprimary county conventions.

A brief summary of the week's action follows:

The Senate

Action: Sent to Governor Curley for signature a measure changing slightly the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act to make it conform to a greater degree with the federal act.

Significance: Had this act not been passed by Feb. 1, Massachusetts would have lost aproximately $250,000 in federal aid.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a measure extending to June 30 the legal time limit for holding state preprimary conventions.

Significance: Under the old June 15 limit the Republican Party would have had difficulty scheduling its convention so as to avoid conflicting with the national G. O. P. convention. Time extension came just in time for the Republicans to set June 18, 19 and 20 as their convention dates.

Action: Refused to reconsider its action in killing a bill to prevent interlocking directorates for savings banks, trust companies or national banks.

Significance: Opponents held savings banks would suffer, as their trustees are unpaid. To prevent trust company officials from serving on savings bank boards would cause loss of personnel to the latter. The law now forbids interlocking directorates among commercial banks.

Action: Accepted adverse committee report on a measure preventing courts or the Governor and Council from forcing reporters or other newspaper workers to divulge the source of stories.

Significance: Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline, filed the bill to protect "freedom of the press," as a result of the recent Council attempt to force a Boston editor to break a confidence in connection with a Governor Curley-Council story. Newspapers, however, put up no supporting fight.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with House, a measure allowing the towns of Lunenburg, Cummington, Worthington and Brimfield to vote on local option regarding liquor at their annual town meetings, instead of waiting until the regular state election.

Significance: Drys consider this action a definite attack on the local option system. Until now all cities and towns voted on the issue at the state elections.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure, passed by House, revoking the sentence of expulsion passed upon Roger Williams by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635.

Significance: The legislators have finally decided to remove Massachusetts condemnation of Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, who was banished because he fought for religious freedom.

The House

Action: Ordered to a third reading the measure which nullifies the Supreme Court ruling that automobile "guests" need not prove gross negligence by the driver if he is guilty of road law violation.

Significance: The court ruling was engineered by a lawyer who discovered a forgotten 1820 "laws of the road" act. If the present legislation is passed those motorists taking out the necessary additional guest insurance will receive a refund of a pro rata share of the extra $6.50.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill exempting members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company from jury duty, as they were several years ago.

Significance: The opposition denounced the legislation as "striking at the very heart of our jury system."

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the Senate, providing free eyeglasses for needy school children.

Significance: The opponents declared this practice would establish a bad precedent.

Action: Substituted for an adverse report a bill placing all voluntary trust and corporations which issue stock under supervision of the state commissioner of corporations and taxation.

Significance: The purpose of this bill is regulation of these voluntary organization so as to prevent unregulated stock deals. Arguments were presented that a voluntary organization bought control of 35 public utilities for $19,000,000 and unloaded $42,000,000 worth of stock uponthe public, for a "$23,000,000 steal."

Action: Concurred with the Senate in accepting adverse report on measure to allow the State and municipalities to establish banks.

Significance: The idea was considered unsound with politicians in control of the organizations.

Action: Accepted adverse reports on two measures to allow legal aid societies which offer their service to the poor to be allowed to practice law.

Significance: Since passage of the law forbidding unauthorized practice of law there has been some misunderstanding regarding legal aid societies, with some persons claiming these organizations were outlawed. The Attorney General, however, has said they could continue to operate and practice law.

Action: Refused to reconsider its action in killing a bill allowing bowling on Sundays.

Significance: The measure was another effort to weaken Sunday laws, already loosened to permit baseball, football and hockey.

Legal Department Assailed By Fin Com in Dolan Case

The past week has seen strenuous efforts on the part of the Boston Finance Commission to question the legality of some of the methods used by the legal department of the City of Boston to gather information relative to its prosecution of the Edmund Dolan-Legal Securities case before the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Mr. Dolan is charged by the city with having illegally profited to the extent of some $250,000 from municipal bond transactions while he was City Treasurer under former Mayor James M. Curley.

The commission has at the same time attempted to demonstrate irregularities within the city's law department itself. It is felt that if it can be proved that certain members of the legal department planned to profit financially from their investigations it will prejudice the city's case before the Supreme Court, for the success of an equity case depends, to a large extent, upon the plaintiff's good faith.

Constable Testifies

Sidney E. Sullivan, constable in the Law Department assigned to the Dolan investigation, was the principal witness before the commission. He testified that Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter F. Henneberry, also assigned to the case, told him that they should get their "cut" from a "slush" fund. Representative Christian A. Herter, Senator Henry Parkman, Dr. Vernon Briggs, Robert Choate of the Herald-Traveler and William Gavin of the same paper, were alleged to have been connected with the fund.

This group is alleged to have planned to raise some $100,000 for the prosecution of the Dolan case, and thus to strike at Gov. James M. Curley, who has associated himself with his former treasurer at every turn. Mr. Sullivan testified that members of the Law Department approached the group with the suggestion that part of that sum be devoted to buying certain evidence that Edward J. Supple, former president of the Legal Securities Corporation, claimed to have in his possession.

Cut in "Slush" Fund

It was out of this suggested payment to Mr. Supple that Mr. Henneberry said they could get their "cut," stated Mr. Sullivan. He further testified that Corporation Counsel Henry F. Foley, when he heard that members of his department had approached this committee, ordered them to have no more dealings with it.

It was further brought out through Mr. Sullivan's testimony that Mayor Mansfield is alleged to have ordered the Law Department to give the Herald-Traveler a 24 hour "scoop" when the case broke. This was to be in return for the co-operation of Mr. Choate and Mr. Gavin in allowing the Law Department to visit their files.

Foley Denies Charge

When called upon the stand Corporation Counsel Foley, although refusing to disccuss the case because it was pending in a court, stated that no evidence had come to him of ireguarities in his department and that no word had been passed to it to give any paper advance information.

The Finance Commission's contention that deceit and violence were resorted to by the law department is expressed in its claim that the safe in Mr. Dolan's office in South Boston was broken into. Mr. Sullivan testified that the suggestion to break into the safe came up at a meeting of the law department, but that Mr. Foley said that the due legal processes for getting the information should be used instead.

Monitor News Back On Old Time Feb. 3

BEGINNING Monday, Feb. 3, The Christian Science Monitor will resume its regular evening radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WBZ in Boston. The Monitor news will be radiocast Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 5:15 p. m., eastern standard time. Also, starting Tuesday, Feb. 18, the Monitor news will be radiocast on Tuesdays at 5 p. m.

The Saturday schedule of the Monitor news at 5:15 will continue until the end of the opera season. All of these news periods are in addition to the afternoon periods on WBZ, which are radiocast at 1:45 p. m. In addition, the Monitor news is heard on shortwaves over Station W1XAL, Mondays to Fridays, at 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time, on 11.79 megacycles, or 25.5 meters.

Noted Clock Returns To London Location After Long Lapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After an absence of more than 100 years, St. Dunstan's clock has returned to its former position in Fleet Street.

It was in the reign of Charles II, not long after the great fire of 1666, that the parishioners of the Church of St. Dunstant's-in-the-West, which had escaped the fire, decided to put up a handsome clock. Thomas Harrys, a leading clock maker of Blackfriars, was commissioned to construct one. This he did, and also provided two Ethiopian figures with pole axes to strike the quarters of the hour. The cost of the clock was £110, a large sum in those days.

In the year 1829 the church was pulled down and the clock, together with the figures of King Lud (who is credited with the first building of the Lud Gate in B. C. 66) and his son was bought by the Marquis of Hertford for 200 guineas. They went to the country house of the Marquis in what is now Regent's Park.

The original works, made by Harrys in 1671, have been overhauled and the figures of the two Ethiopians hammer out the quarters as they did of yore. And King Lud with his two sons, Androges and Theomantias, stand in the vestry of the present St. Dunstan's Church.

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E	L	A	N		A	D		
E	L	L		E	M	U		
D	O		C	A	P	E		
	W	E	A	S	E	L		
		A	P	E	R	S		

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Profit Taking Stems Advance in Short Stock Market Session

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Irregular Close Follows Advances In Active Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The stock market started off with a bullish rush today, but later encountered profit taking in a number of the recent spectacular gainers.

Many new highs for the past several years were recorded before realizing developed. Advances of fractions to a point or so were scattered over the list at the somewhat irregular close. Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Buying was selective, and numerous issues only increased their advantage by small fractions. Several of the favorites, at the same time, moved forward 1 to around 3 points. The ticker fell behind in the first hour.

The inflation urge apparently was not so strong and foreign gold currencies were quiet and narrow. The French franc was a trifle lower in terms of the dollar. Grains and cotton held to a restricted range. Bonds were fairly steady.

Cotton was unable to get ahead and grains were relatively narrow. The French franc gave ground to the dollar and other foreign exchanges were mixed. Bonds were rather steady.

Rail shares were about unchanged and the utilities and aircrafts pointed lower. The steels and motors slipped a fraction in either direction.

Moderate gains were registered by du Pont, Johns-Manville, Deere, Westinghouse, Collins & Aikman, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Standard Oil of New Jersey and a number of others. Douglas yielded about 2 points. Radio preferred "B" and common were heavy following publication of the company's recapitalization plans. Electric Power & Light, Consolidated Gas, American Can, Chrysler and Columbia Gas sagged.

Selling in the bond market today chipped fair-sized fractions from the prices of U. S. Treasury issues.

In the government list widest losses occurred in Treasury 3⅜s of 1941. This issue at one time sagged around ¼ of a point.

In the corporate group, the rails were given a boost by the rise of around 3 points in Alleghony 5s of 1950. Buying in this loan was stimulated by the appraisal of collateral which indicated that funds previously impounded would be released for payment of interest.

Other rails to rise in sympathy with this loan were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s. Utilities were steady.

In the foreign list, slight gains were turned in by German 5½s and 7s. Polish 7s were under pressure and gave up more than 2 points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris: Hasty short covering brought about a little boom in prices on the Bourse today. Rentes were less favored than stocks. The market closed very firm.

Berlin: Small activity prevailed on the Boerse today. Prices were firmer early, but irregularity developed and the market closed sustained.

London: Closed.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—From time to time profit-taking sales are quite likely to make their appearance, resulting in occasional setbacks; but with conditions as they are the consensus is that a still higher range is in prospect. Of course, talk of inflation can be overdone as a market factor, but it is an actual fear, and until people are convinced that there is going to be a cessation of the spending mania, the thought of inflation is going to be uppermost in their minds, with a consequent desire to acquire stock equities.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—While it may be said that a new bullish signal has been given, a technical reaction frequently occurs after an advance into new high ground. For that reason, we suggest a cautious policy as far as new commitments are concerned. We are favorably impressed with the action of the oils and the steels, and regard these groups as among the most favorable in which to make new commitments.

W. A. Nash & Co., Boston—The rails continue to give the best account of themselves, having established a new high for 1935 and 1936 during the present market. Basic conditions continue favorable, and the passage of the soldiers' bonus should provide an additional stimulus to the market and business. We continue, however, to feel that investors would do well to consider taking advantage of present improved prices for speculative issues to transfer funds to more soundly situated concerns at the present time.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Rumors pro and con relative to inflation of one sort or another have caused various minor fluctuations from day to day. The backbone of a market is a combination of good earnings and ample funds awaiting investment, and these factors, now in conjunction, are likely to cause a strong demand for good securities on any slight declines.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.00¼	1.00½	1.00	1.00¼	+⅜
July	.89¼	.89⅜	.89	.89⅛	+⅛
Sept.	.88	.88¼	.87⅞	.88	+¼
	Corn				
May	.60½	.60⅝	.60⅜	.60½	+⅛
July	.60¾	.61	.60¾	.60¾	+¼
Sept.	.61⅛	.61¼	.60⅞	.61	+¼
	Oats				
May	.28⅜	.28⅝	.28⅜	.28⅝	
July	.28	.28⅛	.28	.28⅛	+.01⅜
Sept.	.27⅝	.27⅝	.27⅝	.27⅝	+⅛
	Rye				
May	.57⅜	.57¾	.57⅜	.57½	
July	.56½	.56½	.56	.56¼	+¼

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Extra	Amount	Payable	Stock of Record
Am Hide & Leather 6% pf		75c	Q Mar 30	Mar 20
Holland Furnace Co 7% pf	Accumulated	$22.75	.. Apr. 1	Feb. 21
Amer Fact. Ltd	Regular	15c	M Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Archer-Dan-Midl'd		25c	Q Mar 1	Feb. 19
Do extra		25c	Q Mar 1	Feb. 19
Comp Swift Int		$1	S Mar 1	Feb. 15
Hasel Atlas Gl		$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar 14
Phoenix Hosiery pf	1st	87½c	Q Mar 1	Feb. 18
Standard Brands		20c	Q Apr. 1	Feb. 27
Do pf A		$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Feb. 27
Un. Bag & Paper		50c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 10

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Wool top futures closed firm, unchanged to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
March	103.5	103.5	103.0b
June	103.5	103.5	103.5b
July	103.5	103.5	103.5b

b-Bid.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
		—C—					
118	118	Abraham & S pf	7	118	118	118	..
13¾	10⅞	Adams Express	.10b	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
100½	100⅜	Adams Exp pf	5	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
35¼	33⅛	Adams Millis	2	34⅛	34⅛	34½	34¼
25	22½	Adressograph	.60	24	23½	23½	24
21½	19⅝	Advance Rumely		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8¼	7⅝	Affiliated Prod	.60	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
194	168½	Air Reduction	3f	189	188½	189	189
3½	2	Airway Elec App		3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
17⅝	15¼	Alaska-Juneau	.60f	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
44½	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	..	45½	43	43⅝	42⅝
4⅜	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	..	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
28¼	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	..	28¾	27½	27½	27½
27½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	..	28¼	27	27	27½
27¼	12¼	Allegh pf wwXL (h)	..	28½	26	26	27
37¼	30½	Alleghany Steel	1	37½	37	37½	37½
27¾	23¾	Allied Mills	1	26⅝	26¼	26½	26¾
170¾	157	Allied Chem	6	165¾	165	165¾	165
124	120⅜	Allied C pf 120 25-32	7	120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32
7¾	6¾	Allied Stores	..	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅝
41½	25⅜	Allis Chalmers	..	41¾	41	41¼	41
23⅞	20½	Alpha Port Cem	1	22½	22¼	22½	22
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	..	5	5	5	5
57¾	52	Am A of Ch Del	.25b	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
47¾	43	Am Bank Note	3b	46⅞	46½	46⅞	46½
50¼	42½	Am Crystal Sug	1f	47¼	46¼	46¾	47¼
134½	119⅞	Am Brake S&F	..	47¼	46¼	47¼	47¼
35½	32⅜	Am Can	..	124½	123	123	123⅝
66¼	62	Am Car & Fdry	..	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	33¾
40¾	31	Am Car & F pf	..	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	63
13	8½	Am Chain	..	39¼	38⅜	39	38⅜
30⅝	27½	Am Colortype	..	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
2⅝	1½	Am Com Alcohol	..	28¼	27½	27½	28
9½	7	Am Encaustic T (h)	.25c	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
41¼	29¾	Am & For Pow	..	9	8½	8½	8⅞
17⅜	12¼	Am & For Pow pf	..	39	37½	37½	39
8¾	5¾	Am & For Pw 2pf	..	16¾	16	16	16½
46	38½	Am Hide & L	3	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
39¼	37	Am Hide & L pf	2.40	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
4⅝	3	Am Home p	..	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
24	19	Am Ice	2	4¼	4	4	4
12⅞	10⅝	Am Ice pf	..	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
28¾	25½	Am International	..	13⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
84	73¼	Am Locomotive	..	28⅜	28	28⅜	27¾
12½	10¾	Am Loco pf	..	84¾	84¾	84¾	86
35¾	27⅞	Am Mach & Met	..	11	11	11	11⅛
29⅞	27	Am Metal	.80	35	34½	34⅝	34⅝
10¾	8⅜	Am Mach & Fy	..	27½	27	27½	27⅝
46	37½	Am Power & Lt	1¼	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
55½	44¾	Am P&L 5% pf	1½	44½	43	43½	43⅝
27⅜	22½	Am P&L 6% pf	..	53¾	52½	52½	53¼
32⅞	29⅝	Am Radiator	1.20	23¾	23	23½	23¾
26¼	20⅜	Am Rolling Mill	..	32½	31¾	31⅞	32¼
64¾	56¾	Am Seating	.40b	24	23½	24	23½
144	136½	Am Smelt & Ref	7	64⅞	64¼	64½	64¼
100¾	96½	Am Smelt & R pf	8	143¼	143¼	143½	..
102½	98⅛	Am Tobacco	5	101½	100¾	100¾	100⅜
28¼	23¾	Am Tob B	..	102⅞	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
111½	109¾	Am Steel Fdries	2	28¼	27	27	27½
140½	137	Am Steel P pf	6	111	111	111	111
36	33½	Am Tobacco pf	2f	138½	138¼	138¼	138½
58½	52	Am Stores	3	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35½
162⅜	155¾	Am Sugar Ref	9	57	56¼	56¼	56⅞
35	30	Am Tel & Tel	1	162½	161½	161½	161¾
26⅜	23⅝	Am Sum Tob	..	31¾	31	31	32
100	92¾	Am Wat W & E	6	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
11⅛	9	Am Wat Ipf	..	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛
70½	62¼	Am Woolen	..	98½	98½	98½	98¼
1⅞	1⅛	Am Woolen pf	..	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
19	14⅝	Am Writ Pap (h)	..	70¾	69⅝	69½	69¾
7	4⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	..	6¼	6	6	6
31	28	Am Zinc Lead&S	..	8¾	8½	8½	8½
6¾	5⅝	Anaconda Cop	..	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	53⅝
21	15½	Anaconda Wire	.60	30¾	30	30⅛	30⅛
13	11⅜	Anchor Cap	..	37	37	37	37¼
56	45	Andes Copper	1f	22¼	21¼	21¾	21⅝
73⅝	49¾	Archer Daniels Armour Ill	..	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
84	66⅛	Armour Ill pr pf	.50	85	80	80	81⅛
8¾	7½	Arnold Constable	..	9½	8¾	9	8¾
11	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1f	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
52½	47⅜	Armstrong Cork	..	51	50	50	50¼
15¼	13½	Asso Dry Goods	1e	14⅜	14	14	14
49	43	Asso Oil	2e	50	49	50	49
74¾	59	Atchison T&SF	.50f	74⅞	74¼	74½	74½
100	90¾	Atchison pf	..	99½	99	99	99¾
32¾	29	Atl Coast Line	1	31⅜	30½	30½	30⅝
31⅜	27½	Atl Refining	2	31½	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
59	48	Atlas Powder	6	59	58½	59	59
115½	112	Atlas Powder pf	..	115½	115	115	115½
27	18¼	Atlas Tack	3	26⅞	26¼	26½	26⅞
44¾	40⅛	Auburn Auto	7	43¾	42⅞	43	43
46½	41½	Austin Nichols	..	9	9	9	8⅞
6¾	4⅞	Austin Nichol A	..	43¼	43⅛	43¼	43¼
		Aviation Corp Del		6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
		—B—					
5½	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	..	5¼	5	5	5¼
42¼	37¾	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	..	43¼	42	42	42½
18⅞	16¼	Balt & Ohio	1f	18⅞	17⅞	18	18¼
25½	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	..	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	24½
109¼	109	Bamberger pf	6½	109	109	109	..
45¼	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos	2½	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44¾
7	6¾	Bayuk Cig	1	17½	16¾	17	17
17⅞	14⅝	Barnsdall A	.60f	112	112	112	112
114¼	111⅞	Bayuk Cig pf	7	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
20½	18	Beatrice Cream	.50e	88¾	88	88	89¼
90¾	89	Beech-Nut Pack	3f	113¾	113¼	113¼	113¾
14¼	13¼	Belding Hem	1	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
24¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation	.25e	24¼	23¾	23⅝	24½
23½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln	1½f	24½	23½	23⅝	23⅝
56¾	48	Best & Co	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20⅞
54⅝	49¾	Bethlehem Steel		51⅝	50	50	51½
132½	120¼	Beth Steel pf	13⅜g	53½	52	52	52¾
33	22	Bigelow Sanford	.10b	129	128½	128½	129
17½	15¼	Bloomingdale	.40	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
20½	20	Bloomingdale pf	7	19½	19½	19½	..
113	109¾	Boeing Airplane	..	26	24¾	24¾	25¼
26½	20⅞	Bohn Alum & Br	2f	58⅝	58	58	58
58⅝	52	Bon Ami A	2f	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¼
96	94	Bon Ami B	1.60	41	40⅞	41	40⅞
70¾	64	Borden	2	28¼	27¾	27⅞	27⅞
31⅜	1½	Borg Warner	..	70½	70	70½	69½
54⅞	51½	Botany A pf (h)	..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
17¾	15⅞	Briggs Mfg	.40	54	53⅝	53⅞	53¾
46	41	Bridgeport Brass	2f	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
46	40¼	Bristol Myers	..	45	45	45	..
99¾	98⅛	Brooklyn Man T	6	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	43½
8¾	4½	Brooklyn M T pf	..	99	99	99	99
39	33½	Brooklyn Queens	.75f	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
56½	53½	Brooklyn Q pf	3	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
10⅝	8⅞	Brooklyn Un Gas	..	56	56	56	56⅜
12½	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
19½	17½	Bucyrus Erie	..	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
11¼	9⅛	Budd Mfg rts	..	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
13¾	12	Budd Wheel	..	11	10½	10½	10⅝
29	22¾	Bullard	..	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅝
17⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	..	30	28⅞	30	28⅞
2⅜	1⅞	Burns Bros A (h)	..	13½	13½	13½	13¾
9½	7⅜	Burns Bros B (h)	..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28½	25⅝	Burns Bros pf (h)	.60f	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5⅝	2½	Burroughs Add	..	9	9	9	9
23¾	16⅞	Bush Term (h)	..	28	27½	28	27⅜
4½	2⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	..	5¼	5	5¼	5
3⅝	1	Butte Cop & Zinc	..	19	19	19	..
23¼	19¾	Butterick (h)	..	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
		Byers	..	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
37⅜	33⅝	Calif Packing	1½	35	34¾	34¾	34⅞
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z & L	..	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
7⅞	6	Calumet & Hecla	1	15¼	15	15	15⅛
335⅝	30	Campbell Wy&C	1	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
12⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry	..	15¼	15	15	15⅛
43½	39¾	Canadian Pacific	2	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝
17	13	Cannon Mills	..	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾
95	91	Capital Admin	..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
8¾	7¾	Caro C&O st	.20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
110½	92½	Carriers & Gen Cp	..	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
127	116	Case Thresh	4	108	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
64	54¾	Case Thresh pf	2	128½	126	126	12
32¼	28½	Caterpillar Trac	..	63⅞	63¼	63½	63
28¾	19¼	Celanese Corp	..	29	28¾	28⅞	29
29¼	25¾	Celotex Co N	1½	28	27¾	27¾	28⅜
9¾	8¾	Central Aguirre	..	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29¼
55¾	47¾	Century Ribbon	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
16¾	15⅜	Cerro de Pasco	..	53⅞	53	53	53
70½	59	Certain-Teed	3	15½	14⅞	15	15
58½	51	Chesapeake Corp	..	72¼	71½	71¾	70⅝
3¼	1⅞	Chi & Alton	.25c	58½	58¼	58⅜	58⅛
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill (h)	..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
2⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
7⅝	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
2¼	1¾	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	..	7¾	7½	7½	7½
5	3	Chi Mil & St P (h)	..	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
4⅜	3½	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	..	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
10¼	7¾	Chi & N'western (h)	..	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
20½	16⅜	Chi & N'west pf	..	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
54⅞	51½	Chi Pneu Tool	1f	17¾	17	17	17
27⅞	15⅜	Chi Pneu T pf	..	51½	51¼	51½	51½
7⅞	3⅝	Chi Rk I & P (h)	..	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	4½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	..	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¾
30¼	28⅜	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2	7	7	7	6⅞
11⅞	7	Chickasha Cot O	..	28¾	28	28	28½
31	25	Childs Company	.25e	10⅝	10	10⅜	10¼
94½	85½	Chile Copper	3	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	29¼
16⅜	15¼	Chrysler	3f	95⅛	93½	93⅞	94
83½	72⅞	City Ice & Fuel	6½	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7	5	City Ice & F pf	..	80½	80½	80½	80½
27	23¾	City Stores	.80	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
45⅝	41⅜	Clark Equipment	1¶	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	33¾
63½	53	Cleve Gr Br Co	..	42⅞	42¼	42¼	42½
91	84	Cluett Peabody	2	63⅞	62½	62½	62⅝
20½	18⅜	Coca Cola	.50	85½	85	85	85¼
105½	104½	Colg-Palm-P pf	..	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
56¼	55⅜	Coca Cola A	.50e	105½	105½	105½	..
49¾	45¼	Collins & Aikman	1	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	..
112	107¼	Collins & A pf	7	51½	50½	50⅞	49⅞
8½	4⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	..	111	111	111	..
49	31⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	..	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
26¾	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	..	43	42	42	42½
16½	14	Columbia Gas	.20e	25½	25¼	25½	26
97	90½	Columbia G pf A	6	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16½
45½	41	Columbia Pic vtc	1¶	94½	94½	94½	95
108	94	Columbian vtc n	4¶	42½	42⅜	42½	42⅜
51¼	48	Columbia P pf	2¾	108½	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝
49¼	44	Comm Credit	2½	50¼	49½	49½	49⅜
64⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr	3¶	49¾	49¼	49¾	49½
99⅞	97	Comm I Tr	.60	63⅜	62½	63½	63⅜
22⅞	20⅜	Comm Solvents	..	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝
4⅜	2⅞	Comwith & So	..	21¼	21	21	20¾
74¼	69	Comwith &S 6pf	3	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½
76⅜	71½	Congoleum Nairn	1.80	73⅜	72½	72½	74
20	17⅜	Conn Ry & Lt	..	41⅞	41¾	41¾	41⅜
6½	5½	Consol Film Ind	..	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	18
19⅛	18	Consol Film I pf	1½m	6½	6	7	6
13⅜	9¾	Consol Cigar	..	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
36¼	30⅝	Consol Gas	1	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12⅛
107	102	Consol Gas pf	5	36⅜	35¼	35½	36⅜
5¾	4⅜	Consol Laundries	..	106	106	106	106
14⅞	11⅞	Consol Oil	.25e	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
102⅜	100⅛	Consol Oil pf n	5	15	14½	14⅝	14⅞
10¼	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	..	102½	102½	102½	..
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	..	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
23¼	19⅜	Container n	..	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
78½	72¼	Cons Cig ppf ww	6½	21	20¾	20¾	20½
16⅞	10⅜	Cont Baking A	..	74½	73½	74½	73½
13¾	13¼	Cont Baking B	..	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
2⅛	1⅞	Cont Can	3	1⅞	2	2	2
79	78½	Cont Dia Fibre	1.05e	79	78½	79	77¾
19	19	Cont Insurance	1.30¶	19	19	19	18½
44	43⅜	Cont Motors	..	44	43⅜	43¾	43¾
3⅛	3	Cont Oil	..	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
37	26½	Cons Cig pf	..	37	36½	36⅝	36⅝
75	75	Corn Exchange	3	75	75	75	75
64½	64	Corn Products	..	64½	64	64	64¾
71¼	70¼	Coty	..	71¼	70¼	70¼	70¾
6⅛	6	Cream of Wheat	.25e	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
18⅜	17	Crosley Radio	..	18	18	18	18
54⅛	43¾	Crown Cork & S	1	51½	50¾	51¼	50¾
10⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
38⅝	30	Crucible Steel	..	36	36	36	36⅛
15	11⅜	Cuba Co	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8¾	6⅛	Cuba Cn Ry pf	..	15⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
		Cuban Am Sug	..	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
9¼	8⅛	Cuban Am S pf	.30f	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅞
63½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2½	64½	63½	64	63½
40½	..	Cudahy Packing	2½	42½	40½	42	41¾
30¾	..	Curtis Publishg	..	34½	33¾	34	34
101	..	Curtis Pub pf	..	102¼	101	102	101½
4	..	Curtiss-Wright	..	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	..	14⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝
43¼	.25e	Cutler Hammer	..	48½	43½	48⅛	48
		—D—					
8½	.30f	Davega St	..	9¼	8½	8⅝	..
52	..	Deere & Co	1.40m	68	65½	67	65¾
22¾	.50f	Deisel W G Co	..	29½	29	29	29
36¾	..	Del & Hudson	..	43⅜	41⅝	41⅝	43
15⅝	..	Del Lack & W	..	17½	16⅞	16½	17¼
43⅜	..	Denver R G pf (h)	..	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
17	..	Det & Mack pf	1f	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
117	7	Devoe & Ray A	..	48	48	48	48
29½	..	Devoe & Ray 1pf	..	117½	117½	117½	117
37¾	1½f	Distillers Co Seag	..	30	29¾	29⅞	29⅞
38	1½	Diamond Match	..	40	39	40	39½
42¾	..	Diamond M pf	2f	39½	39½	39½	39½
8¾	..	Dome Mines	..	50	49¼	49¼	50
50⅝	.75e	Dominion Stores	..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
61⅛	..	Douglas A	..	73¾	70¾	71	73¼
3.60	..	Dunhill Inter	..	6⅜	6¾	6¾	..
		du Pont de Nem		148½	147	147	146¼
		—E—					
7¾	..	East Roll Mall	..	9¼	8⅞	9	9
156⅛	.5f	Eastman Kodak	..	157	157	157	..
6	1f	Eastman Kodak pf	..	161	161	161	..
7⅞	..	Eaton Mfg	..	9	8½	8½	8½
36⅛	1.20	Eitingon Schild	..	40¾	38⅜	38½	38¾
110⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	..	111¼	110¼	110¾	..
13⅜	7	Elec Auto-L pf	..	107	13⅜	13⅝	..
6½	..	Elec Boat	..	7⅝	6½	6¾	..
6⅝	.5te	Elec & Mus Ind	..	11¼	6⅝	6⅝	6

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Throughout Country Higher After Lull

Commerce and Finance

RCA Directors Ratify Kennedy's New Stock Set-up

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—A sweeping plan for the rearrangement of the capital structure and the elimination of $17,263,689 of preferred dividend accumulations has been unanimously approved by directors of Radio Corporation of America.

In expressing their approval of the plan and offering it for stockholders' action at a meeting April 7, directors of the communications giant were following suggestions prepared at their request by Joseph P. Kennedy, former head of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The plan recommended by directions completely eliminates the 495,597 shares of 7 per cent "A" preferred stock now outstanding by paying holders $55 per share in cash.

At the same time, it provides for creation of a new $3.50 convertible preferred stock to be given to present holders of the class "B" preferred in partial return for the more than $17,000,000 of unpaid accumulated dividends which have piled up on that issue since 1932.

Owners of the "B" preferred will be asked to turn in each share of their holdings for 1 1-5 shares of the new $3.50 stock and one share of common stock to be given them as soon as the plan is operative.

May Get More Common

Holders may later increase their interest in the common stock by six additional shares for each share they now own of the present "B" preferred issue.

This may be accomplished through exercise of the conversion privilege attached to the new $3.50 preferred, each share of which will be convertible for a period of five years into five shares of common stock, or into six shares for each 1 1-5 shares received for one "B" preferred share.

The cash necessary to pay off the present "A" preferred, approximately $27,000,000, will be secured by obtaining bank loans of $10,000,000 at 2½ per cent interest and by utilizing $17,000,000 of RCA treasury cash.

Cash and marketable securities remaining in the treasury after the operation is estimated at $16,213,105.

In connection with announcement of the plan, David Sarnoff, president of the corporation, estimated that 1935 net income, to be reported shortly, would amount to $5,100,000 compared with $4,249,864 in 1934.

The plan is calculated to effect an annual net saving in charges ahead of the common stock of $2,098,400, assuming that all the preferred "B" stock is turned in under the offer.

The corporation intends to begin dividend payments on the new $3.50 perferred stock provided stockholders approve the recapitalization at the April 7 meeting.

Will Receive Dividends

Each holder of the "B" preferred stock who accepts the plan, therefore, should begin to receive payments at the rate of $4.20 per share on his present holdings of the "B" issue.

This amount will comprise $3.50 on each share of the new preferred, plus 70 cents additional for the one fifth share.

Owing to the accumulated preferred dividends at present, the estimated $5,100,000 earnings for 1935 would not be applicable to the common stock.

If the new capitalization were in effect, with its reduction of charges prior to the equity stock, earnings applicable to the common stock would be $1,405,500 or 10 cents a common share.

C. I. T. Net Profit Up 24 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Commercial Investment Trust Corporation reports an all-time record volume of business transacted during 1935 totaling nearly $1,000,000,000. The report shows the net volume of receivables purchased as $965,724,853, compared with $779,749,248 in 1934, an increase of approximately 24 per cent. In profits, too, the corporation had a record year, earning a net of $15,867,591 compared with $11,643,135 in 1934.

After dividends on the outstanding preference stocks, there remained available for dividends on the common stock $14,749,039, equivalent to $6.25 per share on the common stock outstanding in the hands of the public at December 31, 1935. This compares with $10,803,563, equivalent to $4.61 per share on common stock outstanding in the hands of the public at Dec. 31, 1934.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7

His Plan Accepted

Joseph P. Kennedy
Former Head of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Chilean Nitrate Industry's Output Up Sharply in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1—The notable advance made by the Chilean nitrate industry since the world depression and synthetic competition forced it into reorganization is reflected in the annual report presented by the Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation, the company which, under the presidency of Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, directs the natural fertilizer trade in every part of the world.

The latest report corresponds to the trading year ended June 30, 1935, and its presentation was retarded by waiting for the accounts from distant countries. Total profits were shown at £2,153,756, all accounts being consolidated in sterling at the transatlantic rate of $4.945 and the Anglo-Chilean rate of 118.12 pesos to the pound.

Twenty-five per cent of the profits accrued to the Government and the remainder to the producers, to be distributed on the basis of sales quotas and industrial costs as prescribed in the law which reorganized the industry. Prominent American interests among the producers include the Anglo-Chilean and the Lautaro corporations control of which was obtained before the depression.

The State's share of the profits, $2,691,318, was automatically applied to the foreign long-term bonded debt, service on which was partially renewed on January 1, 1936.

The report contained the reminder that service on the obligations of the nitrate industry are for the exclusive account of the producers adhering to the sales corporation excepting the case of the five per cent income debentures for whose service the corporation is responsible, being charged to the profits for account of the various producers. This service required £688,584 during the year.

The 1934-35 year witnessed a 111.8 per cent greater production than 1933-34. There was no proportionate increase in sales. The fact was that in the previous year there had been a greater drawing on the excessive stocks then existing. Liquidation of these stocks was still proceeding in accordance with established plan. Total 1934-35 sales were 26.92 per cent higher than 1933-34 and 59 per cent higher than 1932-33.

Carloadings Up Over 1935 Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending January 25 totaled 584,691 cars, a decrease of 26,717 cars, or 4.4 per cent compared with the preceding week.

Loadings showed an increase of 29,163 or 5.2 per cent compared with the like week a year ago, and an increase of 21,591 or 3.8 pe rcent, compared with two years ago.

Classifications with comparisons for the preceding week and the like week a year ago and two years ago, follow:

Miscellaneous freight 208,026, decrease 21,871; increase, 19,853; increase 14,365.

Less than carlot merchandise 144,181, decrease 4835; decrease 2131; decrease 17,706.

Coal 147,550, increase 6810; decrease 5906; increase 21,802.

Grain and grain products 29,140; decrease 5575; increase 5542; decrease 2566.

Livestock 12,534, decrease 1399; decrease 1265; decrease 5987.

Forest products 28,306, decrease 74, increase 10,377; increase 7619.

Retail Business Uptrend Resumes In Most Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The rise in retail distribution was resumed rather decisively in some branches during the past week after a let-up in snow and subzero temperatures in various sections of the country, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Consumer demand was so strong, says the report, for men's overcoats and suits, women's coats, fur garments and sweaters, together with winter accessory items in both lines, that fears of substantial carryovers at the end of the season have been dispelled.

Demand for Staple Goods

"House-furnishings, hardware, electrical appliances, and groceries were outstanding in the percentage of increase recorded over that of the week previous," says the report. "While staple seasonable merchandise made the best showing, early spring apparel displayed at some centers received a generous response.

"The reports from nearly all cities directed attention to the larger volume than in the week preceding, when heavy snows interfered with shopping plans. While the resumption of the upward movement was not uniform, the improvement lifted retail sales for the country as a whole, to an estimated range of 5 to 10 per cent above the total for the corresponding 1935 week," the survey continues.

"Retail sales in the New England states were up nearly 5 per cent for the week, which gave an advantage of 4 to 8 per cent over last year's. With winter apparel and house-furnishings leading, the increase for the East over 1935 averaged 8 to 12 per cent.

"Adverse weather conditions and curtailed factory operations reduced sales in some centers of the Middle West for the week, but left a margin over the 1935 volume of 7 to 11 per cent. The rapid clearance of winter merchandise, after the record-breaking cold wave, put the total for the Northwest up 6 to 9 per cent from a year ago.

"In the South the increase for the week ran from 10 to 15 per cent and against 1935 to 8 to 12 per cent. Despite the cold spell, the improvement for the Southwest amounted to 9 to 15 per cent. Although sales of heavy winter goods were small, volume for the Pacific coast was ahead by 10 to 15 per cent.

Wholesale Gains Smaller

"While there was some extension in the recent rise of commitments placed for spring goods," according to the report, "the general pace of wholesale buying was slower than a week earlier. In building the volume to 10 to 15 per cent larger than it was a year ago, the chief contribution was made by the unexpected surge in reorders for winter merchandise.

"Mail requests for immediate shipment were particularly heavy for underwear, gloves, blankets, women's coats, fur garments, overcoats, winter sports and cruise apparel, hardware and automobile accessories. Low stocks prevented the filling of many orders, with shortages developing in some lines of overcoats, winter sports goods and rubber footwear," the survey concludes.

Maturing Railroad Bonds in 1936 Total About $475,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Railroad bonds maturing in 1936, exclusive of RFC loans, short-term debt and emergency advances, total about $475,000,000, according to Standard Statistics Company. Although the total is largest for some time past, no important problems are expected in connection with any issues of the solvent roads, according to the report.

The RFC offer of assistance in connection with the Great Northern 7s and the Illinois Central 6½s removes any doubt with regard to the probability of payment in these cases. All other important maturing issues are of such high grade or are obligations of such strong systems that cash payment in full may be confidently expected, except in the case of the Cuba Railroad 6s and 7½s. Even here, the prospects for improving earnings suggest that holders are unlikely to insist upon cash payment in full, and that an adjustment will probably prove acceptable.

In general, with the prospects of payment, or principal default in the case of financially embarrassed roads, so clearly defined with regard to practically all carrier obligations falling due this year, a further gradual restoration of rail credit seems probable in 1936.

Following are some of the important railroad maturities with probable action indicated:

Maturity	Issue and System	Amount Outstanding	Probable Action
Feb. 1	Alleghany Corp. 6% Notes (Chesapeake & Ohio)	$1,595,370	Payment expected
Feb. 1	Pennsylvania R. R Sec. 6½s	60,000,000	Payment assured
March 1	Boston & Lowell Deb 5s (Boston & Maine)	1,250,000	Payment expected
March 1	Chi. & N. Western Sec. 6½s	15,000,000	None expected
May 1	North Pennsylvania R. R. 4s (Reading)	1,500,000	Payment expected
May 1	Virginia Midland Gen 5s (Southern Railway)	4,859,000	Payment expected
May 1	Wisc. Central—Sup. & Dul. Div. & Term. 1st 4s	7,500,000	None expected
June 1	Ohio River 1st 5s (B. & O.)	2,000,000	Payment expected
June 1	St. Louis-San Fran. Cons "B" 6s	10,000,000	None expected
July 1	Beech Creek R. R. 1st 4s (New York Central)	5,000,000	Payment expected
July 1	Great Northern. Gen. "A" 7s	105,859,000	Payment assured
July 1	Ill. Central Sec. 6½s	8,000,000	Payment expected
July 1	Tampa Northern 1st 5s (Seaboard Air Line)	1,258,000	Extension probable
July 1	W. Jersey & Seashore 3½s & 4s (Pennsylvania)	4,587,000	Payment expected
Aug. 1	Cinn. Ind., St. L. & Chic. 4s (New York Central)	5,297,000	Payment expected
Aug. 1	Del. Riv. R. R. & Bridge 4s (Pennsylvania)	1,010,000	Payment expected
Aug. 1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. 6s	5,000,000	Extension Probable
Aug. 1	Sioux City & Pacific 3½s (Chicago & N. W.)	4,000,000	None expected
Aug. 1	So. & No. Alabama 5s (Louisville & Nashville	9,292,000	Payment expected
Oct. 1	Grand Rapids & Indiana 4s Pennsylvania	5,000,000	Payment expected
Oct. 1	Kan. C. Ft. Scott & Memp. 4s (St. Louis. San. Fran.)	25,835,000	None expected
Dec. 1	Cuba R. R. (1st Ln. & Ref. 6s)	1,012,000	Part payment and
Dec. 1	Cuba R. R. (1st Ln. & Ref. 7½s)	3,285,000	extension of balance probable

Federal Social Security Plan Most Ambitious of Any Nation

The Social Security Act, signed by the President on Aug. 14, 1935, may go down in history as the most important act of the Seventy-fourth Congress. It is the largest tax bill ever passed; unless amended it calls for imposts which will eventually reach an estimated $2,800,000,000 a year and accumulate a fund of $49,000,000,000. It involves the most ambitious program of security ever undertaken by any nation, attempting not only to accomplish in one grand move what European nations have gradually developed over decades, but to outdo the European precedents.

The administrative machinery of the act is just now getting under way, and those who must pay for it are just beginning to feel its effects. On Dec. 20 the United States Treasury published rulings on the information which every industrial employer of more than eight persons in the United States, with certain important exemptions, must now keep as of the beginning of this year, for the purpose of paying a pay-roll tax next year. Interest is steadily growing. A manufacturers' organization here publishes occasional bulletins on the meaning of the act. A local financial paper runs a daily column of questions and answers on it. A metropolitan paper is running a series of articles. A handbook has been published on it. The New York pay-roll pension law, passed in accord with the federal act, is under fire in the state courts. Opposition to the law is developing from those who claim that it was hastily and inefficiently drafted, from those who claim that it imposes intolerable burdens and attempts too much, and from those who claim it does not attempt enough.

Meantime it appears in danger of bogging down both legally and administratively. The question of its constitutionality has been opened wide by the AAA decision. The legal co-operation which it attempts to enforce from the states seems likely to be disappointing. New Jersey's Governor Hoffman has advised his Legislature not to pass a law in accord with the federal law, but to challenge it in the courts as Georgia challenged the Bankhead Act. Statutory provisions in federal and state laws, instead of interweaving, are in a snarl.

This is the first of a series of five articles taking up some of the problems currently appearing in the administration of the Social Security Act.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The Social Security Act is a complicated tentitle affair, intended to set up 52 different administrative units, impose three separate federal taxes, and provide a half dozen kinds of pension, compensation, and welfare aid. It has, however, two main purposes. One is unemployment protection; the other old-age protection. Linked to the latter is protection for the blind, for dependent children, etc., but in all ways, financially, socially and administratively, unemployment and old age are its primary concerns.

The old-age provisions can be taken up first. They go in effect first, they involve untimately the largest financial operation, they appear to rest on the strongest constitutional ground, and they are pertinent to the present Townsend plan agitation.

Federal Grants-in-Aid

The law's old-age provisions are of two sorts. The first part, already in effect, involves the constitutionally well-established principle of straight-out federal grants-in-aid to the states. The Federal Government is simply directed to match, dollar for dollar, state old-age pension systems up to the point where persons 70 or over are receiving $15 per month from the state and $15 from the Federal Government. The arrangement is "noncontributory"; the federal payments come out of the general fund and the recipient need have contributed nothing.

For these grants-in-aid to be extended the state pension system must be approved by the Social Security Board set up to administer the act. Already about 40 states have old-age pension systems in operation of which 25 are expected to become immediately eligible. The movement to set up such systems has been in progress among the states for many years, and in this respect the Social Security Act may be said to be merely subsidizing a going operation.

Similar to these old-age pension grants-in-aid voted by Title I of the act are grants to the states for the aid of dependent children, maternal welfare, public health work, care of the blind, etc.

No Payments Thus Far

No payments have been made so far under these titles because of the filibuster conducted by the late Huey P. Long in the Senate last summer which cut off the appropriations for this purpose. The states have, however, submitted estimates to the Social Security Board last month, and a deficiency appropriation bill has been reported out of the House Appropriations Committee, including $42,664,000 for the Social Security Act, of which $24,660,000 is for old-age assistance to June 30, $5,000,000 for dependent child aid and $2,000,000 for blind aid. Federal old-age payments are expected to begin this month and to reach 1,000,000 persons by June.

It is expected that some of the steam behind the Townsend movement may be diverted to legislative efforts to get these $15 grants-in-aid increased. In case the states have not the funds to match higher federal payments, pressure is expected to be brought for an increase in the federal payments anyway.

There seems to be no constitutional question about this part of the Social Security Act. The principle of grants-in-aid has been supported several times by the Supreme Court, and applied to highway construction, education, etc.

[To Be Continued]

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In spite of a disappointing export figure for December, the United Kingdom trade returns for 1935 are cheerful enough. Exports were up by £30,000,000 compared with 1934, and re-exports by £4,000,000, while total imports rose by £25,500,000. Thus the net inward balance of trade was reduced by £8,500,000. It must be remembered that in 1934 there had been some abnormal re-stocking of certain raw materials (for instance, soft wood for building).

The export returns continue to show a glaring contrast between the depressed industries of cotton and coal and their more fortunate fellows. Coal exports fell in 1935 even lower than in 1934, and so did the quantity of cotton piece-goods exported. In the latter category, British exports are now little over one half of their 1929 amount though there may be a hint of impending revival in the sharp increase in imports of raw cotton occuring in December.

Cotton yarns have not in any case suffered nearly as severely—a symptom of the efforts of economic nationalism to import goods at the lowest stage of manufacture and to perform the final processes at home. The coal trade has had to face a big fall in sales to Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain. Even before sanctions were imposed, South Wales had almost ceased to sell coal to Italy, because of the delays and difficulty in obtaining payment for past orders.

Among the more successful export industries, cutlery, electrical goods, machinery and motorcars make a particularly good display, a fact that suggests that Britain is keeping abreast of competitors in the expanding world markets for newer types of manufactures.

The Ottawa Agreements

Another tribute to the struggles of economic nationalism abroad is the fact that whereas between 1929 and 1935 our exports of woolen and worsted tissues fell in quantity by nearly 30 per cent, our exports of woolen and worsted yarns fell by only 12 per cent, and our exports of wool tops actually rose by over 70 per cent. In the aggregate, our net inward balance of trade, though well above the low point reached in 1933, is £100 million less than in 1929 or 1930. Whether this is cause or effect of the simultaneous reduction in our invisible exports and earnings on foreign investments, or whether the two are not specially connected, is a matter of intricate controversy among economists and politicians.

The increasing prosperity of the British Dominions (especially South Africa) has contributed very largely to the improvement in our overseas trade. This is frequently hailed as a tribute to the success of the Ottawa agreements, although here again cause and effect are perplexingly entangled. It is, at any rate, quite certain that a new preferential bargain of some kind between the United Kingdom and the Dominions will be struck when the agreements expire in August, 1937, or perhaps before the due date. It is thought likely that under more cheerful trade conditions than ruled in 1932 the new agreements will be more liberal than the old.

The Open Door

As regards the non-self-governing colonies, doubts are being widely expressed whether their preferential undertakings ought to be renewed. It is quite remarkable how rapidly the opinion has grown during the past few months that part of Great Britain's contribution toward general world appeasement ought to be an offer to restore the open door in her colonial empire. Some people think we should open the door simply as a moral gesture or as a deduction from the principle of trusteeship; others would require a quid pro quo from the rest of the world, in the shape either of a general lowering of European trade barriers or of similar action in other colonial territories.

Our capacity to carry out such a policy is, as a matter of fact, more limited than many people suppose. With the exception of a couple of West African colonies, the commercial Open Door already exists throughout our African empire, either under international engagements like the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye or under the terms of our League mandates. Other colonies, like Singapore, have virtually a free trade system except for a few revenue duties. Of the remainder, Ceylon and the West Indian islands have a considerable measure of self-government, and would not necessarily withdraw their preferences at the mere behest of Whitehall. Nevertheless, there are a good number of colonies where we could act, and the degree to which the Open Door has been supplanted by a stiff preferential system is not always realized.

It is common for British colonies to charge, for instance, 10 per cent on British cotton piece goods and 20 or 25 per cent on the foreign product. In that particular trade, and in many other important lines, our chief competitor has been Japan, but there is usually also a large preferential margin on such articles as motorcars. (The argument from trusteeship for the natives scarcely applies there). These rising doubts about colonial preference are not isolated phenomenon; there is a powerful feeling that when the Abyssinian conflict is settled and we come to deal with its underlying causes there will have to be a great political and economic stock-taking throughout the world.

Livestock Prices Drop After Sharp Gain in Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—The tables were turned in livestock markets during the past week. Despite continued sub-zero temperatures, most of the period receipts expanded in all three branches and prices receded, particularly in hogs. Cattle prices lost ground and comparisons against the high time of last week showed declines of 50c and in spots more. Hogs were 25-70c lower, lightweights off most, while underweights in extremes were as much as $1 down.

Lambs finished on a parity with the close of last week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle buyers were given the first opportunity in more than two weeks to really dictate the values they wished to pay. Four-day receipts were nearly 10,000 head more than the similar period a week ago and, in addition, dressed beef markets worked against hopes of holding "storm" market levels. Middle grades sank to the lowest levels of the season.

Prime medium weight steers established the week's top at $14.60 and similar grade 970-pound yearlings earned $14.10. Bulk, however, cleared within a spread of $8-$11 and on the close most sales were downward from $10. Comparative prices with the close of last week are steady to 25 cents lower.

Heifers show a similar change, a top of $11.60 on prime offerings not indicating the general position of the market, most sales being made at $7-$8.25. Cows closed steady to 25 cents lower; bulls 25 cents higher, but 25 cents below the week's high time. Vealers crumbled, losing $1-$1.50.

Closing top in the hog pens was $10.10 as compared with the week's high of $10.40. Late sales better grades, 170-250 pounds, were made at $9.90-$10.05 and 260-300-pound offerings had a spread of $9.75-$9.95. Sows lost 15-25c for the week, late sales $8.90-$9.25, few good lightweights upward to $9.40.

Closing top on fat lambs was $10.60, week's high, $10.85. Late bulk rested at $10.25-$10.75; fall shorn lambs earning $9.75 on Wednesday. Yearlings sold at $9.25-$9.75; week's top, $10; slaughter ewes, $4-$5; late top, $4.75.

Woolworth 1935 Net Slightly Under 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—F. W. Woolworth Company reports a net profit of $31,247,230 in 1935 after depreciation, amortization expenses, taxes and other deductions.

This is equal to $3.20 a share on 9,750,000 shares of $10-par capital stock outstanding and compared with a profit of $32,142,363, or $3.30 a share the year before.

Sales of the parent company amounted to $268,750,483, or seven tenths of 1 per cent less than those of $270,684,797 in 1934. These figures include stores operated in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

The earnings of the company were aided substantially last year by the results of its European affiliates. In 1935 the total income from Europe advanced to $11,259,486 from $10,386,793 the year before. Of last year's income from this source, $6,310,977 was in dividends and $4,948,508 in undistributed current earnings.

New Process Makes Better Rayon Yarn

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Industrial Rayon Co. of New York, manufacturers of yarn under the viscose process, announces the perfection of a patented process for making a new type rayon yarn and revealed plans for erecting a plant at Cleveland, Ohio.

The new process, it was said, makes it possible to spin, chemically treat, and finish a yarn of superior quality, bleached, twisted and ready for coning. The rayon in bleached cones, the announcement stated, may be produced more economically than by present methods.

Directors said the Cleveland plant plans call for facilities to produce 8,000,000 pounds of the bleached cone yarn yearly. No further details were given out.

Connecticut Road to Act On Lease Cancellations

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—William W. Bodine, president of Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company, has advised stockholders that its counsel are preparing claims against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Connecticut Company to protect the companies' interests involved in cancellation of leases held by the New Haven and the Connecticut Company.

The latter two concerns are in process of reorganizing under the amended bankruptcy laws, and have been authorized by the courts to disaffirm and reject the leases and agreements, Mr. Bodine's letter to stockholders stated.

United Gas Improvement owns a large minority interest in the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company.

Baltimore Consolidated Earns $4.41 on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1—A preliminary report of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company Dec. 31, 1935, shows net income after all charges of $6,288,204, equal after preferred dividends, to $4.41 per share of common stock on the 1,167,397 average number of shares outstanding during the year. This compared with $5,877,319, or $4.04 a share on the same number of shares in 1934.

Big Jump in New Auto Sales in 1935

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Feb. 1

R. L. POLK & COMPANY announced today that retail sales of new passenger cars in the United States in 1935, as compiled from official registrations, totaled 2,743,908 units. The total has been exceeded only three times in the industry's history—in 1926, when 3,228,401 were sold; in 1928, with 3,139,579, and in 1929, when the total reached 3,880,206.

Total sales of passenger cars in 1934 were 1,888,557.

Truck and commercial car registrations for last year have not yet been compiled.

Appreciation Chief 1935 Aim of Trusts, Says Service Study

A study of the market policies of investment trusts in 1935 is contained in the current issue of the United Business Service, Boston.

From the annual statements of 12 well-known management and mutual type investment trusts, the following tendencies are revealed:

Bonds: It was a general policy of investment trusts in 1935 to hold government securities in small amounts, and only in lieu of idle cash. Gilt-edge corporation bonds and others which lack possibilities of appreciation were replaced by second-grade, speculative, or convertible bonds. Defaulted railroad, industrial and, to some extent, South American bonds were added to a number of the portfolios.

Preferred Stocks: Changes in preferred stock holdings of investment trusts last year were also made with capital appreciation the primary objection. High-priced issues were generally liquidated and replaced with stocks of lower quality in the industrial and public utility groups. Those with accumulated dividends and convertible features were favored.

Common Stocks: Several important policy changes are apparent in common stock commitments by investment trusts during 1935. Securities representing such normally stable types of enterprise as the food, drug, and chain store companies were replaced by more volatile, heavy industry issues. Holdings high-priced "blue chips," particularly those of the can manufacturing group, were reduced. There was also a lightening up of commitments in the gold mining, meat packing, and installment financing stocks. In addition to the preference shown for equities in the capital goods industries, there was a general increase in the holdings of stocks of domestic silver producers, petroleum companies, and railroads which are just "emerging from the red."

The United Business Service concludes from this review of investment trust portfolio changes that managers of these trusts have confidence in business recovery. The shift of emphasis is away from the conservative type of security and to those which will show the greatest appreciation.

Aetna Life Reports Substantial Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, and each of its affiliated companies show a substantial growth in premiums, assets and surplus, in the annual statements.

The total premium income of all the companies for 1935 amounted to $135,059,213, an increase of $8,505,660 over 1934.

New life insurance business of Aetna Life in 1935 amounted to $291,750,179, exclusive of additions of $408,710,596 under group policies. The new business was 6.9 per cent above the previous year.

The total insurance in force at the end of the year was $3,524,514,246, which is $124,009,279 more than at the start of the year.

Policyholders in the life department were paid $59,538,471, and total payments in the accident and liability department were $11,277,952.

Assets of the Aetna Life passed the half billion mark at $503,478,517, an increase of $37,906,434 for the year.

Automobile Output Off for Third Week

DETROIT, Feb. 1 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., said today production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada this week declined slightly for the third straight week to a total of 85,790 units compared to 86,455 units, the revised total for last week.

One year ago the week's production was 83,000 units. The report said unfavorable weather here has slowed retail deliveries.

Normal Business For Meat Packers Not Yet in Sight

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Meat-packing employment and production, curtailed because livestock supplies are low, will receive little stimulus this year from invalidation of the AAA, the industry predicts, and a return to normal operation is not expected until the last vestige of the 1934 drought has faded away.

The Supreme Court's AAA decision will have little immediate effect on the all-important item of volume, an analysis by the Institute of American Meat Packers showed, because it takes months or years for farmers to plan and carry through an increased stock raising and marketing program.

Rain long since washed away the blight of the drought of almost two years ago, but it has not been forgotten within the stockyards of Chicago and other packing centers in the meat belt. Empty space in meat coolers and idle livestock cars in railroad sidings were evidence that effects of the drought lingered.

Packing employment hit its 1935 low early in September, when hog receipts dwindled to the smallest in history. At that time the employment index was 78.9 per cent of the 1923-25 average. The low point in recent years was 75.7 in March, 1933.

Since September, employment rose slowly, and in December the index was 84.3. Hog slaughter increased more than 1,200,000 head per month.

The Federal Reserve Bank report showed, however, that the December packing output was 19½ per cent below December, 1934, and 22½ per cent under the 1925-34 average for the month. Total production in 1935 increased 30 per cent.

The institute said:

"In 1936, with very slightly more meat to be handled, according to latest estimates, packing industry employment will probably hold its own with that in other manufacturing industries as a whole, as it did last year, but it can hardly be expected to exceed 1935 figures to any considerable degree."

Land Bank Sales Of Farms Nearly Doubled in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Farmers and investors bought nearly twice as many farms from the 12 federal land banks in 1935 as they did in 1934 and more than double for 1933, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

The tone of the farm real estate market improved substantially in every district, and farms and part farms acquired by the banks over a period of years were sold at an average rate of about 34 a day for each and every working day during the year.

Some 8788 whole farms and 1379 part farms were sold in 1935 for $29,213,000 compared to 4865 whole farms and 698 part farms sold for $17,600,000 in 1934, and 4128 whole farms and 637 part farms sold for $14,113,000 in 1933.

Cash down payments during the past year were considerably larger in most districts and the sale price represented a higher percentage of the carrying value of the property. The sale price in relation to carrying value increased from 97.5 per cent in 1933 to 100.1 per cent in 1934 to 100.6 per cent last year.

Brokers' Loans Show Decline for Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $924,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, a decrease of $30,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $614,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York City	$856,000,000	$893,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	58,000,000	61,000,000

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Early Americans—George Wright Recalls Old Days—Hockey Fuss Smolders

Many Changes In Ten Years On Americans

New York Americans will invade the Boston Garden tomorrow night to face the Boston Bruins. That in itself is not unusual. It will mark, however, the passing of 10 full years since the first professional hockey team representing Manhattan visited this city.

The last vestige of a hockey player of that team from those early days has gone. There are hockey players who have seen 10 years of service pass by who are still playing, citing little Aurel Joliat of Canadiens with 14 years for one instance, but no member of that 1925-26 American team still sports the club uniform. Only William V. Dwyer, owner, and possibly members of his executive force continue.

One last trace dropped out of active hockey a couple of weeks ago when Joe Simpson, regular defenseman and later manager, retired from handling New Haven. Mickey Roach faded out a few weeks before Joe when the Rochester club, which he managed in the International League, changed owners and manager.

Tommy Gorman Manager

Tommy Gorman, now the manager of Maroons, handled that first edition of pro hockey for New York and did a good job of it. They failed to come close to a championship, but they did teach New Yorkers to like hockey. They did so well that the next year the Garden directorate decided to start the present Rangers.

Bill Dwyer obtained the Hamilton Tiger outfit for the American nucleus when that organization went on strike at the end of the 1924-25 season, defaulting the playoffs to Canadiens. Augmented by other players, the Tiger franchise and team came to New York for the 1925-26 season.

In those early days onside passing ruled and Amerks had the prettiest-working forward line in hockey with the Green brothers, Wilf and Shorty, playing the wings and centered by gentlemanly Billy Burch. They seldom indulged in rink-wide passing, Burch exchanging possession of the puck with one wing or the other in short snappy relays.

Vernon "Jakie" Forbes, acrobatic showman in the nets, who played a couple of games for Roach in the International this year, had nights when he was unbeatable and of course the astute Tommy Gorman never has had a team without defensive ability. Offensively the Amerks were spotty and unbalanced excepting the first line and for that reason they failed to reach championship caliber.

Small Crowds in Those Days

Their first appearance in Boston was at the Boston Arena, Dec. 22, 1925, and they edged the Bruins, 3 to 2. Don't let me hear too many say they were there because large crowds were unknown in those early days. Amerks were without the services of Charlie Langlois, Mickey Roach and Capt. Wilf Green for that game.

Alex McKinnon took Captain Green's post at right wing and scored one goal, with Burch and Red counting the other two. Herb Mitchell, now manager of the Hershey B'ars in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, scored both goals for the Bruins.

The outstanding luminaries of the Bruins at that time were Sprague Cleghorn, Jimmy Herberts, Carson Cooper, Fred Hitchman and Red Stuart, although Cleghorn did not play that night. The lineup of that game:

Americans	Boston
R. Green, Bouchard, Burch, Cameron, c	lw..rw, Cooper, Cahill
McKinnon, Morrison, Randall, Cameron, Simpson, McKinnon, Forbes, g	c, Herberts, Geran, Jackson rw, lw, Shay, Mitchell ld..rd, Stuart, Mitchell rd.....ld, Hitchman g, Stewart

What They Did Later

Of the Bruins, Charlie Cahill now is an amateur; Jerry Geran played amateur hockey in Paris years later, Stan Jackson was a referee in the International for years, Normie Shay was the referee in the recent Springfield assault case, Red Stuart coached in New Brunswick, and "Doc" Charlie Stewart later retired to dental practice in Canada.

The American team that steps on the ice tomorrow is a much different aggregation. Red Dutton, wealthy playing manager of the team, succeeded Joe Simpson as manager at the close of last season. Two of the original Amerks, Red Green and Billy Burch, later wore Boston uniforms for a time. Many of the present Amerks such as Nels Stewart, Art Chapman, Harry Oliver, Joe Jerwa and Dede Klein are former Bruins.

Changes certainly do take place in hockey.

Old and New Cogs in Amerks

Joe Simpson (Foreground) and Red Dutton

"Bullet" Joe Is Last Vestige of 1925-26 Team. Mervyn Dutton Is Present Manager of Team, Now in Tenth Year of Operation

Boston's Basketball Youngsters Are Busy

More than 500 of Boston's younger generation of athletes will be busy tonight in the various city gymnasiums playing 50 Park League basketball games, it was announced yesterday. There are only five regular league games left to be played before the championships of the various divisions are decided.

In the fastest group, which is known as the Park League, there are two 10-club divisions, known as the Eastern and Western. In the former division the William E. Mooney Club of Roxbury is leading with four victories and no defeats. The Romans have to their credit three victories and only one loss.

The Progressive Club of East Boston and the Hyde Park Tigers, also of the Eastern Division, meet tonight. Both clubs are tied for second place with three victories and one defeat. This game will be played at the Hyde Park Gym.

George Wright Selects Ewing, Anson As Best

The senior athlete with a junior heart would seem accurately to describe Mr. George Wright, president of Wright & Ditson and one of the early pioneers of major league baseball. As he sits in the library of his not-too-elaborate home in the Dorchester section of Boston, the once great infielder is completely surrounded with pictures and trophies of his younger athletic days, some of which go as far back as 1857.

To reminisce with Mr. Wright is an athletic education, but our interest at the moment was centered on his comment concerning baseball's Hall of Fame which will be erected in Cooperstown, N. Y., by 1939.

Recently, a story out of Chicago listed the outstanding big league players, according to popular vote, for the period prior to 1900. At the top of this list were the names of Buck Ewing and Pop Anson. Several weeks ago when Mr. Wright was asked to send in his selections, he placed these two names at the head of his rating, which speaks well for his judgment.

"I consider Ewing and Anson the outstanding players in the baseball period before 1900," began Mr. Wright. "Both were great team players and natural athletes. They were team leaders—they set an example for their fellow men. And that example was always of the highest standard."

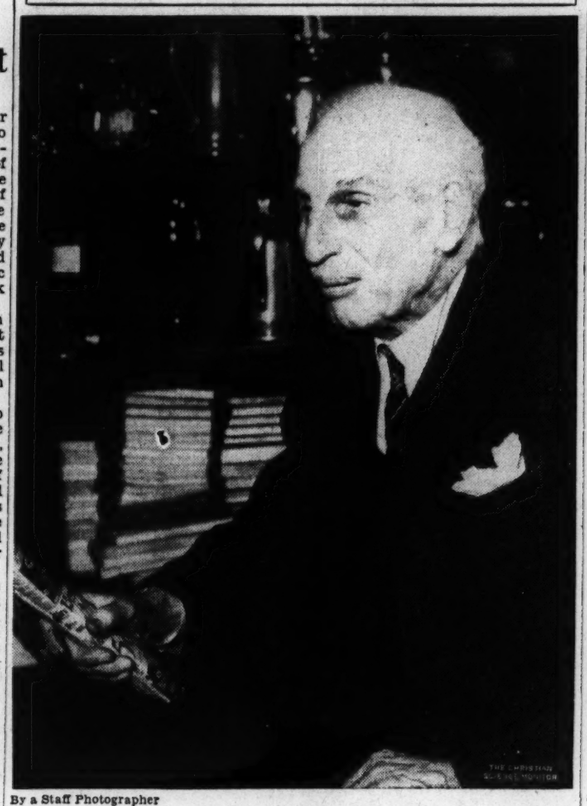
On this Chicago release, the names of such prominent baseball personalities as Charles Comiskey, A. G. Spalding and John Clarkson were nearly forgotten by the voters. How did Mr. Wright account for those so-called pioneers getting such little consideration?

"Those three men you mention were, of course, outstanding during their time. It seems to me that they should have been given more attention. However, I would not pick from Comiskey, Spalding or Clarkson for two of the greatest of all time because they specialized at one particular position. Calvin McVey, an old Chicago player, was my idea of a great star. He could cover every position on the diamond and cover them well.

"Spalding will always stand out in my memory. While I was playing with the old Cincinnati Red Stockings we were undefeated for more than a year, until we faced him. He had us eating out of his hands."

Mr. Wright agrees with a majority of baseball men that because of the changes in the general conditions and rules of the game, it is impossible accurately to compare the present-day players with the athletes of the past. He believes that players of yesterday caught and threw the ball as capably as stars of today. The old timers, he says, were more versatile because they had to be.

It Was Back in 1857



By a Staff Photographer

George Wright

Still of America's Greatest Sports Figures, Who Considers Buck Ewing and Pop Anson as the Outstanding Major League Baseball Players Prior to 1900. Wright Himself Is One of Baseball's Pioneers

Welfare of Bruins and Cubs Of Most Interest to Public

The role of pacifier awaits Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, upon his arrival this week end from Florida. The known coolness between General Manager Art Ross of the Bruins and Cubs and Manager Frank Patrick of the Bruins has broken into the clear by Canadian and local newspapers.

The latest angle indicates that George V. Brown, general manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, is ready to enter the fight. After all, the Garden is on a percentage basis with the Cubs and Bruins and Brown wishes to brook no stumblingblock to attendance or unfavorable press notions because of haggling. He will urge President Adams to straighten things out to the satisfaction of all or make a drastic move that will help rather than hurt the teams.

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Shore

Without attempting to determine the right and wrong of the entire situation, the whole thing can be a deplorable mess at a most inopportune time. The Bruins have climbed from the bottom of the pile right into the thick of the American Division race of the N. H. L. On the other hand, the Cubs, after trailing far behind all season, are in the midst of a heroic fight to reach the Can-Am playoffs. If this internal strife among the executives interferes with the progress of the team now, the result might prove disastrous to both clubs.

Reasons for the Patrick-Ross wrangle are multifarious, indefinite and possibly only a matter of principle, unless there is a deeper angle as yet unearthed. Briefly, Patrick seemingly does not have the right to take any players he desires from the Cubs to help his Bruins and thinks he should have it. Ross and Weston Adams are reluctant to continually wreck the Cubs, especially since they recently struck a winning stride to close the gap.

Frank Patrick is a big man in the hockey world. His present position is much below his capabilities. Canadian papers have connected him with several ventures, such as going with the Rangers, Cleveland or possibly to promote professional hockey in Europe next year. He does not deny being interested in bigger things, but is devoting his entire attention to the welfare of his present assignment.

If Patrick should take up other duties next year, Eddie Shore, brilliant Bruin defenseman, would like a chance to handle the team. Whether Shore could continue his great hockey playing and take on the added burden of managing is something that would have to be given a trial. Since he would like to try and since he has been and is the greatest hockey attraction of the Bruins, he should be given the opportunity.

For the benefit of the loyal fans who support and want hockey, let us hope that Mr. Adams will put a satisfactory quietus on the whirling rumors and let the Bruins go after the Stanley Cup and the Cubs after the Can-Am title.

Mechanical Timing Is Most Accurate, Says Cunningham

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 1 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, once clocked in 4m. 6.7s. for the world's fastest mile, declared in a thesis today that stopwatch timing even with trained timers averaged one tenth of a second faster than that done with mechanical timing devices.

Cunningham's study of mechanical versus human timing, for a Master of Science degree in the University of Iowa department of physical education, showed that men who hold stop watches usually anticipate the runner to the tape.

The world champion's figures demonstrated that the reaction time for experienced timekeepers was approximately two tenths of a second behind the actual flash of the gun at the start of the race. In this respect the human timers reacted as fast as the mechanical timing device.

Cunningham pointed out that "the delay in reaction time would be expected to equalize and cancel out at the end of the race so that no discrepancy would result," but found it did not in the case of human timers. Glenn concluded that this was because timers watched the runners instead of the finish line and stopped their watches too soon.

The experiment was performed with 10 trained timers against mechanical timing apparatus connected with a chronoscope which registered time in thousandths of a second.

The former University of Kansas runner will receive his advanced degree at mid-term convocation ceremonies Tuesday night. After a heavy winter running schedule, he expects to continue work for a doctor of philosophy degree in physical education.

Brookline Wins Edwards Cup

MONTREAL, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Brookline Country Club curlers retained the Edwards Cup yesterday by defeating representatives of the Royal Montreal Curling Club, 53 to 41. Brookline won 3 out of 4 games and scored an even more impressive victory than last year's 48-42 decision at Brookline. Thomas Russell of Brookline skipped his rink to a 14-12 victory over J. H. Birks of Royal Montreal; F. T. Pfaelzer's Brookline rink defeated C. F. Wylde's 16-6, and A. S. Brown, Brookline skip, won from G. T. Hyde, skip, 12 to 7. The only loss by the visitors came when E. L. Wilson, Royal Montreal, defeated E. Litchfield's rink, 16 to 11.

Mexico Enters Davis Cup Race

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Four nations, instead of three, will challenge for the Davis Cup in the North American zone, it was announced today by the British Lawn Tennis Association. Mexico's last-minute challenge, the association said, was received just before the time limit on entries closed. The other contenders in the North American zone will be the United States, Australia and Cuba.

Yale Swimmer Disqualified

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, chairman of the board of athletic control at Yale, announced last night the disqualification of Dan Hogan of Philadelphia, star backstroke. Farmer said that, owing to Hogan's participation in the opening meet at the dedication of Villanova's new pool recently, he would be barred from further activity in Yale swimming. Coach Robert Kiphuth termed Hogan as potential Olympic material.

College Basketball Results

Brooklyn 40, St. Anselm's 38.
Courtland T. 27, Panzer 24.
Indiana 48, Louisville 26.
Kutztown T. 47, Lockhaven 34.
Long Island 50, Northeastern 27.
Louisiana State 54, Mississippi 37.
Missouri 33, Iowa State 29.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	17	2	10	101	78	36
London	15	2	12	71	72	32
Buffalo	13	4	9	58	53	30
Rochester	6	1	18	55	78	13

Western Division

Detroit	16	3	11	93	65	35
Cleveland	14	2	12	81	86	30
Windsor	9	7	12	62	67	23
Pittsburgh	11	1	17	86	108	23

Results Jan. 31

Rochester 2, Windsor 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 2.

Indians Return Leroux

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League last night returned Gaston (Gus) Leroux, a defenseman, to Les Canadiens of the National Hockey League. Leroux's departure leaves the Tribe with only three backliners, Chris Speyer, Cliff McBride and Bob Davie, but President J. Licne Garneau has lines out for a left-handed defender and one forward.

Rangers Fail to Get Jackson

TORONTO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Conny Smythe, general manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, yesterday confirmed reports from New York that the New York Rangers had offered $35,000 for Harvey Jackson, star left winger of the Leafs. "The deal fell through," Smythe said, "when Patrick refused to send any players along with cash." Smythe said he had sought Cecil Dillon, Ranger wing, in a trade for Jackson.

Ward Back at City A. C.

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Frank Ward, who held the world's open squash tennis championship title from 1926 to 1935, has resumed his position as head squash professional at the City Athletic Club. He succeeds Lief Nordlie, who filled the position during Ward's absence.

Wales Defeats Scotland

EDINBURGH, Feb. 1 (AP)—Fifty thousand spectators at Murrayfield saw Wales triumph, 13-3, over Scotland today in an international Rugby match played in dismal, foggy weather.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 1, St. Paul 3.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hockey Fans Face a Busy Week End in Garden

TWO professional and three amateur hockey games are scheduled for the Boston Garden ice tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening. The schoolboys turned out this afternoon to cheer their schoolmates in Greater Boston Interscholastic League games.

The Garden ice surface will be smooth again for the Can-Am League game this evening between the speedy Providence Reds and the Boston Cubs. The Reds, smarting under a decision by Art Ross that their victory over the Cubs on Wednesday be thrown out of the league records as a "no-contest game," come back to Boston tonight seeking revenge. They skate onto the Garden ice at 8:30 to contest a game which should be one of the best battles of the season in Boston.

Sunday afternoon hockey enthusiasts will have their "innings" when the strong Boston Olympics meet the St. Nick's Hockey Club of New York in the feature game of a tripleheader. The other two games in the N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior Hockey League will show the West Roxbury Whippets vs. Wollaston Sporting Club and the Melrose Club vs. Medford Hockey Club. The first game will get under way at 1:30.

The Bruins will entertain the New York Americans Sunday night. While the Bruins are resting today, two of their division rivals, Chicago and Detroit, have strenuous matches on Canadian ice, matches which may further tighten the American section race which finds the four teams separated by only two games. Victories for the two Canadian teams will benefit the Bruins and possibly enable them to climb within half a game of second place tomorrow night.

Special Event for Torrance

Uncle Sam's greatest defender of shot-putting honors at the coming Olympics, Jack Torrance, will be seen for the first time in Boston next Saturday evening at the Boston Garden in the forty-seventh annual indoor B. A. A. games. The giant Louisiana State College weight man and football star will compete in a special 16-pound shotput event, which has been added to the program for his benefit. Torrance holds the world record for this event of 57ft. 1in. He also holds the world record indoors of 53ft. 1½in. At the recent Sugar Bowl meet in New Orleans, Torrance did 54ft. 1in.

Another entry was added to the "Hollis 600" with receipt of the signed blank of H. V. Stewart, the sensational Amherst middle distance star, who pushed Sandler all the way in the recent Prout games. Stewart is running his first year of "invitations" and is considered dangerous at all times.

Whitney Ready to Go

Pinky Whitney's signed contract arrived in the headquarters of the Boston Bees this morning. With it was a letter in which he expressed his belief that the 1936 club would show much better "spirit" than last year's outfit and really make trouble in the National League pennant race. Whitney is in great shape and will make an early arrival at St. Petersburg.

Week-End Events

Schoolboy Swimming Meet—At Cambridge, tonight, second annual Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Meet.

Track Meet—At Boston Y. M. C. A., tonight, 7:30.

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Sunday afternoon, Boston Olympics vs. St. Nicholas Club and two N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior League games, 1:30.

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, tonight, 8:30, Providence vs. Cubs; Sunday, New York Americans vs. Bruins.

Billiards—Exhibitions and free instruction Monday, at Miah Murray's, 1156 Washington Street, Boston, 7; Kernwood Club, 27 Appleton Street, Malden, 9:15.

Polo—At Commonwealth Armory, three games, 8.

Greek Bonds Coupon Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—The Greek Minister of Finance, G. Mantzavinos, is notifying bondholders of the Greek Government 6 per cent stabilization and refugee loan of 1928 to present coupons maturing Feb. 1, 1936, to Speyer & Co., or the National City Bank of New York for payment of 35 per cent of their face value.

General Classified

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF HEARING

CITY OF BOSTON
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, JANUARY 30, 1936

In accordance with the provisions of section 6 of chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909, a public hearing will be given by the City Council in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, February 4, 1936, at two o'clock p. m., on the proposed contracts with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for furnishing gas for street lights, and for the equipment and lighting of gas lamps.

By order of the City Council,
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk

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NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA—8-room house and garage, 5 city blocks from Bay Shore Highway; 2½ acres of family orchard; bargain, $6,000. Write F. SHANNON, 3267 24th Street, San Francisco.

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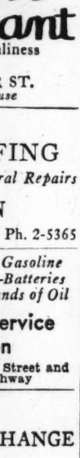
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second St. Ph. 2-0514

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.



F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

Schrager's
SODA and SANDWICH SHOP
in Everglades Hotel Building
Third Street and Biscayne Blvd.
COMPLETE COSMETICS DEPT.

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

Francera
Inc.
CORSETS—UNDERWEAR
NEGLIGEE — TROUSSEAUX
663 Lincoln Road Miami Beach, Fla.
16 E. 52nd St. New York City

LOUIS' GRILL

29th Street at Collins Avenue
Opp. Pancoast Hotel
Famous because of Louis' cuisine experience and supervision.
Lunches - Dinners
Served indoors or out.

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH
PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502

LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
French Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Dyers
"Established Half Century"
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
CELANESE FABRICS
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

Central Florida Shopping Center
ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table at One Stop
ORANGE AVE. at LIVINGSTON

OTIS MOTE MEN'S WEAR
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES
142 North Orange Avenue, Orlando

Clarence Brown
THINGS MEN WEAR
34 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
"Featuring Quality— Not Price"
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

CHOICE GIFTS
HIGHWAY 441 APOPKA, FLA.
Oriental Arts
Mountain Crafts
Personally selected Chinese Silk Quilts, and Bedspreads, Evening Coats, Pewter and Porcelains.
MRS. J. E. ROOT

ORMOND BEACH

THE CAMEL'S BELL
of Peking, China
Best Type of Oriental Merchandise
Wide Price Range
ORMOND BEACH (Winter)
WATCH HILL, R. I. (Summer)

SARASOTA

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

VITALITY SHOES
in
New Spring Styles
358 Main Street WARREN'S
Exclusive Shoe Store

LA MODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP

All Branches of Beauty Work
Mrs. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Formerly Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Phone 6996
122 5th Street, North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Bellew & Co.
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
608 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
112 EAST LAFAYETTE
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Southland Bakery
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
House-to-House Service
PHONE 8366

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

DOROTHY-DENNY
Hats and Sportswear
"Just a little different"
Hats Made to Order and Remodeled
221 Clematis St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

EARLY SPRING MODELS
Now on Display
ALSO REMODELING

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
NORRIS BUILDING

Walk 20 steps from Peachtree and save 20% on Cosmetics
CRAWFORD'S
86 Broad Street, N. W. Volunteer Bldg.

For Preliminary Advice on Modernization—FHA Loans
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 NORTH BROAD WALNUT 5789

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Charles E. Shepard INSURANCE
and Annuities of all kinds
Representative for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
2020 RHODES HAVERTY BUILDING
PHONE WA. 3793

GEORGIA

MACON

Snow's DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
1 Bull Street
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
Established 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA
HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS
frequented by American and British Visitors. Centre of town, garden. Messrs. Sewell, Props.

FLATS TO LET

FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MURREN
MODERN FLATS TO LET
Montana-House
Murren Switzerland

POST WANTED

EDUCATED French-Swiss girl requires post with children in England; experienced; Christian Scientists preferred. Write R. E., Monitor Office, 16 rue Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

MECHANICAL, Structural and Civil Engineer, M. I. E. Aust., over 30 years' experience England and Australia; excellent credentials; seeks appointment. Kindly address enquiries: "ENGINEER," care B. Concanen, 11 Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

TEACHERS

MISS SUMMERS — Phonetics and English pronunciation; also lessons in spoken English to foreigners. 2, Craven Hill Gardens, London W 2.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

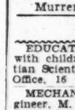
N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section

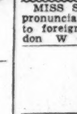
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"



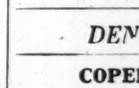
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze *(off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)*

"Say It With Flowers"



BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91



LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad
Postpaketten franco Nederland.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90 DEN HAAG Noordeinde 64c
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

DE WED. TJEENK & CO., N. V.
Established 1811
STOCKBROKERS
(Members of Amsterdam Stock Exchange)
SAFE DEPOSITS
KEIZERSGRACHT 683 AMSTERDAM C

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

DRUKKERIJ
(PRINTER)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood- Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42 Te. 28004

ROTTERDAM

KRATZ
Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slypery Niet Roestend staal. Messen, scharen Zakmessenenz. Weltner-Zilver. Lepels en Vorken.
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

MISS K. ROEST, ROTTERDAM, WEST.
204B Schiedamscheweg
Huisbouddinnen—Tricotages.
Handschoenen Kousen. Sokken.
Agentesse, Mrs. Peeters.
Goudenregenstraat 210, Den Haag
Drapers

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
Den Haag Utrecht
Zeestraat 66 Cath. singel 25

LEVENSVERZEKERING—ASSURANCE
Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekering in van 1807. Laat u eens inlichten.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia — Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F. 0.52
240 c.M. breed F. 1.45
260 c.M. breed F. 1.60
per EL
Household Linen

NORWAY

OSLO

HILDE MILGAARD
Flowers and Modern Flower-work
Hansteensgt. 2, til Drammensveien
Telephone 41716

"THE EGYPTIAN CREAM"
and all
EL-MASHRIK PREPARATIONS
A. C. Hütten
Hammerstadsgt. 11. Tel. 62041

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

ANTON LARSSON
FOTO-MAGAZIN
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements, Frames and Framing Work

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen, Stockholm. Tel. 60.48.05

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
DROTTNINGGATAN 38 Tel. 218558

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

Pay a Visit to
Firma Möbleringen
Adolf Frekdriks Kyrkogata 1
intill Sveavägen

MIMOSA—*Florists*
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 11 70 92

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

GROCERY SHOP
KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
FLURSTRASSE 38

STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWASCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

TRUSTEE OFFICE
Management of Estates
Certified Accountant
Conscientious attention guaranteed.
First-Class banking and trade references.
Bernische Treuhand A. G.
Société Fiduciaire Bernoise S. A.
Marktgasse 46, Berne

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

SALON DE CORSET
L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-STORE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for Everybody in the Family

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

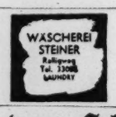
FURNITURE
Werner Märki
Bantigerstr.—Schosshalde

MATHYS & CO.
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56. Tel. 22.101

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—Radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

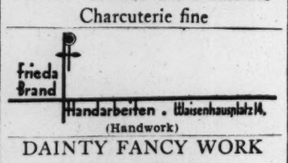
Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

KARL RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs



Flower Shop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine



(Handwork)
DAINTY FANCY WORK
Speciality Tapistry
M. SÄGESSER
KORNHAUSPLATZ 7
Feine Handarbeiten

BIEL

Salon special pour Dames
MLLE. M. BIGLER
Hairdresser
Rue de Nidau 28 Tel. 28.91

GENEVA

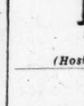
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

LAUSANNE



Modes
Chemiserie
Bonneterie
Mercerie
HENNARD
5, AV RUCHONNET
English spoken
(Hosiery, Haberdashery, etc.)

LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

Stationery
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 21.581
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

NIDAU b/Biel

Sämtliche Wollen und Strickgarne
Fachmännische Beratung
SURY-SIGRIST
POSTGEBÄUDE, 1 ST. Tel. 2447
(Knitting Wools)

OLTEN

Soins de Beauté Elise Bock
Zimmerli
Beauty Parlour for Figerstr. 15 Ladies and Gentlemen.

ST. GALLEN

G. PANELLA
FLORAL ARTIST
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2
Tel. 2887

J. NIEDERER
BUTCHER CHARCUTERIE
Speisergasse 27 Tel. 678

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC

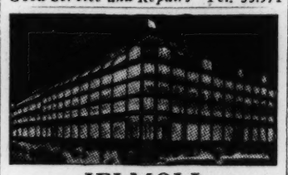
WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready-Made Clothing,
Knitted Garments

ZURICH

Marvellous and manifold is the Choice of Swiss watches at

J. FRÜH
Bleicherweg 23, Zürich 2
WATCHMAKER
Watches and Clocks of very best quality.
Good Service and Repairs Tel. 33.971



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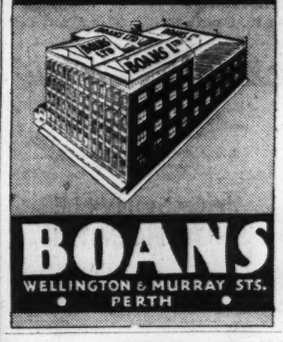

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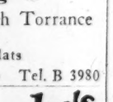

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Daily Features

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Monitor Movie Guide

Victor McLaglen–Freddie Bartholomew Are Teamed in 'Professional Soldier'

By E. C. S.

Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew

Brides Are Like That (Warner)—Ross Alexander as a boy with a genius for avoiding work. He finally has his way and wins the girl, who likes his chatter but is doubtful of his prospects until he forms an apple merger and declares himself in as a partner. Farce of family life. Anita Louise, Joseph Cawthorn, Gene Lockhart.

Chatterbox (Radio)—Stage-struck country girl cured by the fiasco she makes of her first theatrical venture, with romance waiting for her when she goes home. Light comedy and pathos. Anne Shirley, Phillips Holmes, Margaret Hamilton, Edward Ellis, Granville Bates.

Dangerous Waters (Universal)—Jack Holt as a fearless skipper who brings his ship into port despite racketeers out to collect insurance on a wreck. Obvious melodrama with an unsavory episode involving the skipper's wife. Grace Bradley, Robert Armstrong, Charlie Murray.

Exclusive Story (Metro)—Muddled melodrama about three phases of racketeering that never comes close enough to the point to justify its claims as an exposé of crime rings. Stuart Erwin, Joseph Calleia, Franchot Tone, Madge Evans, Louise Henry. Emotionally strong.

The Ghost Goes West (London Films)—René Clair's witty direction of this English film is making it one of the most popular pictures of the season in American theaters. Mystery comedy satirizing rich and tasteless American who imports a Scottish castle and sets it up in Florida complete with canal and gondoliers. Robert Donat, Eugene Pallette, Jean Parker, Morton Selten, Hay Petrie.

Her Master's Voice (Paramount)—From the stage farce about the couple who must pretend to be unmarried lest they displease the silly matron who is the wife's hostess and who employs the husband as a butler. For adults with a taste for dubious humor. Laura Hope Crews, Edward Everett Horton, Peggy Conklin.

The Informer (Radio)—Tragedy of the Irish rebellion with Victor McLaglen giving a strong performance as the drink-sodden betrayer of his friends, the insurgents. Sordid scenes that are too unpleasant for some spectators.

The Milky Way (Paramount)—From the stage farce about the driver of a milk wagon who is exploited as a pugilist in spite of himself. Harold Lloyd, Adolphe Menjou, Verree Teasdale.

Professional Soldier (20th-Fox)—A freebooter in the hire of revolutionists kidnaps a boy king, and after inducting him into juvenile joys as the marines know them, turns on the revolutionists, defeats them single-handed, and restores the lad to the throne. From a Damon Runyon yarn. Victor McLaglen, Freddie Bartholomew, Gloria Stuart, Constance Collier.

Timothy's Quest. (Paramount)—Kate Douglas Wiggin's rural tale of the two orphan children who make their way through juvenile pathos and fun into the heart of their man-hating guardian, Vilda, played by Elizabeth Patterson. She considers most children a nuisance, too. Dickie Moore, Virginia Weidler, Sally Martin.

We're Only Human (Radio)—The romance of the policeman and the girl reporter against a background of gunfire, fights and murders. He goes into the dumps when one of his boastful exploits goes wrong, but she rouses him to invade the kidnaper's lair and, unaided, rub out the mob. Preston Foster, Jane Wyatt, Effie Ellsler, Mischa Auer.

(This guide is printed Saturdays.)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Costumer to His Majesty the Dog

MRS. C—— watched a small, shivering dog accompany his mistress on her morning walks, and one day had a bright idea. Hurrying home she got her piece-box roll of heavy cloth and bunch of braid. After a few experiments with patterns cut from a piece of wrapping paper, she evolved a very satisfactory blanket made from the cloth and gaily bound with the bright braid. Arranging it neatly in a flat box, she took it to the home of the dog-lover, and very promptly made a sale.

Not only that, but the purchaser gave her the names of several friends who owned dogs, and who she believed would be glad to have similar costumes made for their pets. Thus was started what has developed into a profitable business enterprise.

In course of time a "bird-cage ensemble" was added as a sideline. This consists of a bag which fits on the lower part of a canary's cage to catch the seeds, and a throw (shaped something like a cape) of matching chintz to cover the cage at night. ALLA G. H.

Party Fun

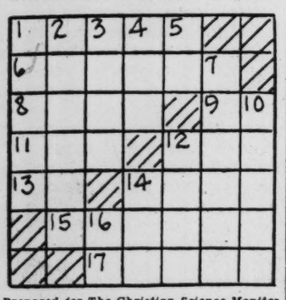
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mental Jigsaw

HERE'S a way to revive the old jigsaw puzzle idea. Write on cardboard strips in capital letters, well spaced, a short well-known axiom or motto. Then cut apart into interlocking pieces. The blank pieces of the jigsaw are the spaces between words. The pieces with the letters and blanks will be flat at the top and the bottom, but the sides will have all sorts of curious indentations.

Separate the pieces, and scatter them over the table. Players are required to join the interlocking pieces mentally; they are not allowed to touch any of the blocks. The one who first guesses the complete quotation is declared the winner. E. M. S.

Crossword Puzzle No. 191



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

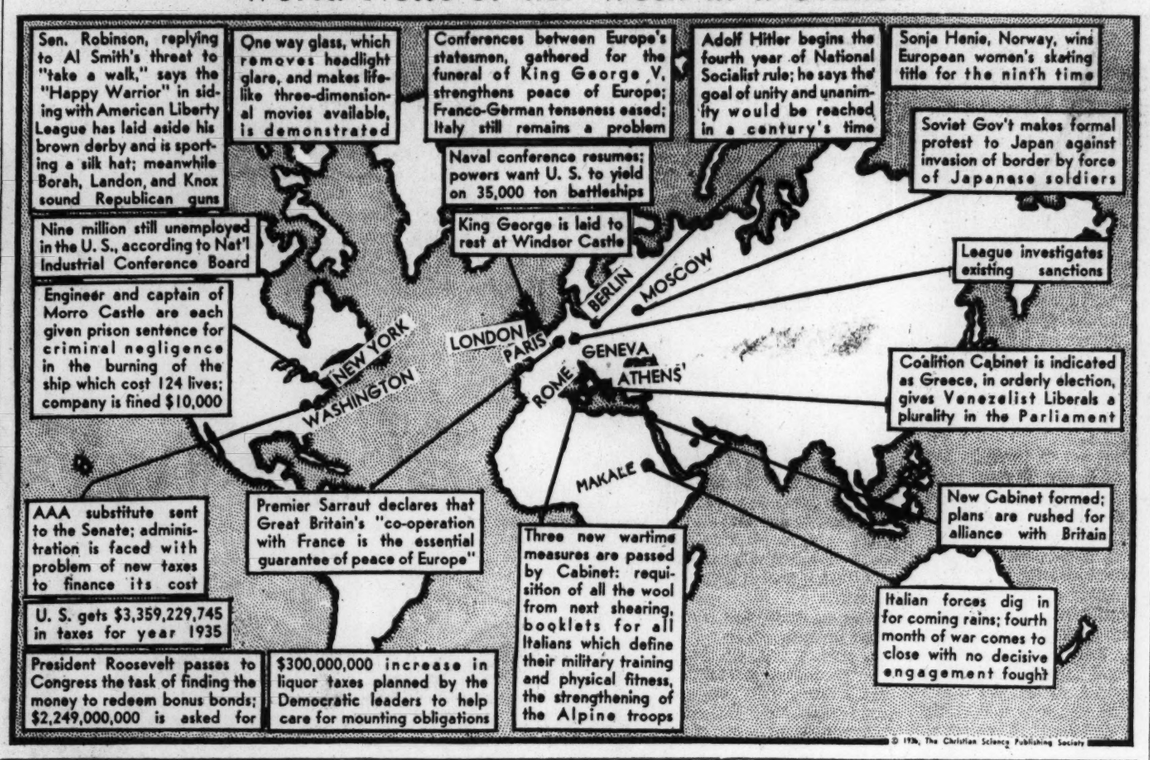
1. Grate
6. Mother
8. Ardor
9. Advertisement
11. Length-measure
12. Bird
13. Accomplish
14. Headland
15. Carnivorous animal
17. Those who imitate

Down

1. Haste
2. Unfledged
3. Salt inland sea
4. Sly
5. Printer's measure
7. Meddle
10. Combats
12. Relieve
14. Covering
16. Babylonian god

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

World News of the Week at a Glance


Sen. Robinson, replying to Al Smith's threat to "take a walk," says the "Happy Warrior" in siding with American Liberty League has laid aside his brown derby and is sporting a silk hat; meanwhile Borah, Landon, and Knox sound Republican guns
One way glass, which removes headlight glare, and makes life-like three-dimensional movies available, is demonstrated
Conferences between Europe's statesmen, gathered for the funeral of King George V, strengthens peace of Europe; Franco-German tenseness eased; Italy still remains a problem
Adolf Hitler begins the fourth year of National Socialist rule; he says the goal of unity and unanimity would be reached in a century's time
Sonja Henie, Norway, wins European women's skating title for the ninth time
Soviet Gov't makes formal protest to Japan against invasion of border by force of Japanese soldiers
Naval conference resumes; powers want U. S. to yield on 35,000 ton battleships
King George is laid to rest at Windsor Castle
Nine million still unemployed in the U. S., according to Nat'l Industrial Conference Board
Engineer and captain of Morro Castle are each given prison sentence for criminal negligence in the burning of the ship which cost 124 lives; company is fined $10,000
League investigates existing sanctions
Coalition Cabinet is indicated as Greece, in orderly election, gives Venezelist Liberals a plurality in the Parliament
AAA substitute sent to the Senate; administration is faced with problem of new taxes to finance its cost
Premier Sarraut declares that Great Britain's "co-operation with France is the essential guarantee of peace of Europe"
Three new wartime measures are passed by Cabinet: requisition of all the wool from next shearing, booklets for all Italians which define their military training and physical fitness, the strengthening of the Alpine troops
New Cabinet formed; plans are rushed for alliance with Britain
U. S. gets $3,359,229,745 in taxes for year 1935
President Roosevelt passes to Congress the task of finding the money to redeem bonus bonds; $2,249,000,000 is asked for
$300,000,000 increase in liquor taxes planned by the Democratic leaders to help care for mounting obligations
Italian forces dig in for coming rains; fourth month of war comes to close with no decisive engagement fought
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
GENEVA
ROME
ATHENS
MAKALE

Worth Knowing

THE U.S. WITH 243,857 MILES OF RAILROAD HAS ABOUT 38% OF THE WORLD'S RAIL MILEAGE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Harvard's Library

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN HARVARD, whose name Harvard University bears, is often erroneously credited with being the founder of that institution of learning. As a matter of fact Harvard College was founded by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1636.

In 1638, the Rev. John Harvard, then a resident of Charlestown, bequeathed the school his library, which consisted of about 300 volumes, and one-half of his estate. This gift of books makes the library at Harvard the oldest in the United States. From this modest beginning, it has grown until it now has nearly 3,000,000 volumes, and is fifth largest in the world and third largest in America.

Thoughts

THOUGHTS are real forces—living messengers of power. Love thoughts, even when brought to bear upon our pains and trials, transform them and make them educational.—*Henry Wood.*

In Lighter Vein

White Sheep

The pastor of a thriving Negro congregation down in the deep South was speaking to one of his flock.

"Brudder," he said, "I hears very bad repo'ts about your youngest son. Dat boy don't seem to do you much credit."

"Credit?" rejoined the member of the flock. "Huh! You puts hit mildly! Brudder Johnsing, strickly betwixt ourselfs, we regards him as de white sheep ob de fambly!"

Unsatisfactory

Woman Customer: "Do you return the money when an article isn't satisfactory?"

Merchant: "That depends on the article."

Customer: "This is a book."

Merchant: "What is wrong with it?"

Customer: "I don't like the way it ended."—*Pathfinder.*

Signs

A forwarding agency in Tokyo advertises: "Hand your luggage to us. We will send it in all directions," while a shop sign in Seoul, Korea, reads: "J. K. Blank—Bread Baker. The best loafer in Town."—*Montreal Star.*

Ahem!

They sat at the table, he and she, and gazed into each other's eyes, what time he mechanically consumed the food which was set before him.

"Ah," she said, "I'm glad you like it. Mother says that there are only two things I can make properly—potato salad and marmalade tart."

"Indeed?" said he. "And which is this?"

All That's Needed

He was so bashful that he had never got married. One day an insurance agent got hold of him.

"Why not take out a £10,000 policy in favor of your wife?" he urged.

"But I'm not married."

"You will be as soon as the news gets out," said the agent, confidently. —*Montreal Star.*

The Personal Touch

The young shipping clerk went into the store to buy a fountain pen. The salesgirl gave him one to try, and he filled a page with the word "Fragile."

The salesgirl offered him another pen. "Perhaps," she said, "you'd like this one better, Mr. Fragile."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Delivering the First Circular Letter

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Effingham, S. C.

MR. and Mrs. B—— were agreeably surprised to find themselves the honor guests at a surprise party, which was designed to solve one of their major problems for the winter.

The elderly couple have no children, and for many years Mrs. B—— had been a shut-in. Their meager savings had been lost in a bank failure in 1933. Since then times had been none too easy for them. However, their remarkable courage and never-failing sweetness in the face of vicissitudes, had endeared them to the whole community.

Mr. B—— had operated a small farm until the last two years, when he had been unable to do more than cultivate a garden. The question of getting enough wood for the winter was a serious one. There was plenty in the near-by woods, which could be had for the cutting; but Mr. B—— was unable to cut it, and he had no money with which to hire it done.

When this situation was realized by his friends, a party of more than 20 of the younger men organized themselves into a wood-cutting party; and while the wives cooked a chicken dinner, they cut and hauled enough wood to last their friends all winter, not forgetting to provide a generous supply of fat pine wood to kindle fires easily.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alkali—Preferably *al'-ka-li* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *i* long).

This word was incorporated into English from the Arabic *al qali*, in which *al* means "the" and *qali* designates the calcined ashes of the glasswort plant, which abounds in soda. The ashes constitute a mild base which can neutralize acid.

An alkali is a compound capable of reacting with acids to form a third quality, salt. Ammonium hydroxide, as every high-school student of chemistry will remember, is one of the familiar alkalis or bases; and it is frequently used by the student in obtaining precipitates from acid solutions. The stronger alkalis are caustic and easily react with oils and fats to form soaps.

Cataleptic—*Kat-a-lep'-tik* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* and *i* short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word (from a combination of the Greek roots *kata*, "down," and *lambanein*, "to seize") is a medical term designating a state of muscular rigidity in which the limbs keep any given position. "It may," as Webster's says, "be artificially induced, as in deep hypnosis."

Cognizance — Preferably *kog'-nih-zanse* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Coincide—*Ko-in-side'* (*o* long, first *i* short, second long; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

In this word we see three Latin roots: *cum*, "together," *in*, "upon," and *cadere*, "to fall"—the root of "cadence." The Late Latin *coincidere* meant "to fall on together"; and the French *coincider*, the immediate ancestor of our word, means "to fall or meet in the same point; to concur; to agree." We use our word in the sense of "to correspond exactly; to occupy the same space; to occur at the same time."

Contrite—The accent is on the first syllable, *kon'-trite* (*o* short, *i* long).

According to its Latin derivation (*cum*, "with," and *terere*, "to rub, grind, bruise"), "contrite" carries a deep sense of humble and thorough penitence. In comparing "repentant" and "remorseful" with it, we note that the first indicates a sharp feeling of abjectness in turning from sin; the second connotes a gnawing of guilt upon the thought, with but little hint of forgiveness; but "contrite" suggests deep and true penitence for wrongdoing, growing out of an underlying love for God.

Ego—In America the prevailing pronunciation is with both vowels long, *E'-go*; in Britain, *Eg'-o* (short *e*, long *o*) is the more familiar.

Epaphras—The first syllable is accented, *Ep'-a-fras* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second short).

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel* (first *e* as in create).

Hadst—One syllable.

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*).

New—*Nu*, not *noo*.

Permeate — *Pur'-me-ate* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* as in create, *a* long).

This word, from the Latin roots *per*, "through," and *meare*, "to pass," suggests not only a passing through, but also the leaving of some important trace or influence in its path. It therefore includes the idea of penetration or saturation. That which permeates, diffuses through; and that which is permeated, is penetrated through and through, but not disrupted. Our lives, for example, are permeated by the thoughts we think; by the books we read, by the friendships we seek, by our daily contacts in business; and by them are colored. The degree of permeating is an individual matter or problem.

Precedent—As a noun ("he established a precedent") or a verb ("this will precedent it sufficiently"), this word is accented on the first syllable, *pres'-e-dent* (first and third *e*'s short, second as in create). As an adjective ("a condition precedent to communion") it is accented on the second syllable, *pre-seed'-ent* (first *e* as in create, *ee* as in feet, third *e* clipped-short).

Pursue—*Pur-su'* (first *u* as in *urn*, second long); not *puh-soo'*.

Suppositious — Principal accent on the fourth syllable, *suh-poz-ih-tish'-us* (each *u* clipped-short, *o* and each *i* short; secondary accent on second syllable).

Theologians—Five syllables, *the-o-lo'-jih-anz* (*e* long, first *o* as in obey, second more sustained as in old, *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Whereof—*Hware-ov'* (*a* as in care, *o* short).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Treasurer's Report

Question: After the treasurer's report has been read and no corrections made, should a motion be made that the report be ordered filed? Or is it proper for the chairman to order it filed?

Answer: If the wish of the members is merely to have the report filed without indicating either approval or disapproval, it is enough for the chairman to make that statement. He need not order it filed, since a communication is automatically filed if the members have no other wish. A proper statement by the chair would be, "if no other action is desired, the report will be filed."

However, a treasurer's report, particularly an annual report, should be accepted or adopted to indicate that it is endorsed by the members. Better still, it should be audited, and the auditor's report should be adopted or accepted. This could be done by general consent, the chairman saying, "If there is no objection the auditor's (or treasurer's) report is accepted"; or it may be done by a motion duly seconded and carried.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 59

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV. From the Assyrian captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian captivity of Judah (about 150 years)
Hezekiah (con.)
After the captivity, scattered Israelites were invited to a passover continuing 14 days, II Chr. 29:30-31; ch. 30
Hezekiah was victorious over the Philistines, II Ki. 18:8
Message to Isaiah and reply, II Ki. 19:1-7, 20-34
Cleansing of the temple, II Chr. 29:18, 20, 27, 30, 31, 36
Hezekiah's illness and recovery, II Ki. 20:1-11; II Chr. 32:24-26
An embassy from Babylon visits Hezekiah, who imprudently exposes his treasures, II Ki. 20:12-19; II Chr. 32:27-31
Assyria invades Judah a second time, II Ki. 18:17-26; 19:8-13; II Chr. 32:9-16; Isa. 36
Died; succeeded by his son Manasseh, II Ki. 20:21; II Chr. 32:33
Judah (continued)
Micah the Prophet (750-710 B. C.)
A contemporary of Isaiah; prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah over Judah, and of Pekahiah, Pekah and Hoshea over Israel, II Ki. 15:23-30; 17:1-6
A resident of Moresheth-gath in Judah, Mic. 1:14
A prophet of Judah, but the book chiefly concerns Samaria, 1:1; Jer. 26:18
Family and history unknown, but called Morashite, 1:1; Jer. 26:18
Book of Micah:
Part First, chs. 1-2
Coming of Jehovah for judgment against the sins and idolatries of Israel and Judah; predictions of the captivities
Part Second, chs. 3-5
Rulers and false prophets condemned for their avarice and rapacity, but later there shall be peace
The intervening Babylonian captivity, 4:9-10
The great Messianic prophecy, 5:2-4
Part Third, chs. 6-7
Exhortations and warnings
The long years of wandering and woe to come upon Israel foretold and justified; closing with a promise to perform the truth spoken to Abraham in the final possession of the land
Summary: the predictions uttered relate to:
The invasions of Shalmaneser, 1:6-8; II Ki. 17:4, 6
Sennacherib, 1:9-16; II Ki. 18:13
The destruction of Jerusalem, 3:12; 7:13
The captivity of Babylon, 4:10
The return, 4:1-8; 7:11
The establishment of a theocratic kingdom in Jerusalem, 4:8
And a ruler who should come from Bethlehem, 5:2
The destruction of Assyria and Babylon, 5:5-6; 7:8, 10

(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sometimes They Don't*

By LE PELLEY

THE PLAY WENT OFF PRETTY WELL YESTERDAY, EVEN THOUGH SOME OF MY LINES WERE WRONG
ANYWAY, YOU KEPT EVERYBODY LAUGHING
IT WAS LOTS OF FUN
EVEN THOUGH WE DID MIX IT UP SOME ~
SAY~DIDN'T WE THOUGH
ISN'T IT REMARKABLE THAT AN AUDIENCE PAID ADMISSION JUST TO SEE US HAVE SO MUCH FUN ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Doesn't Make Sense—to a Pup*

By CARMACK

Humans are supposed to be pretty smart but sometimes I doubt it —
For instance, this morning the Boss spent about an hour shoveling snow off the walks —
Then he got out his skis, or whatever he calls them and put them on his feet-
And proceeded to walk anywhere but in the walks he worked so hard to shovel out!
That may seem smart to some folks but not to this pup-No Sir-ee-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Ford on Fundamentals

HENRY FORD'S impersonal objectivity might serve as a model for the political campaigners already vociferous in our midst. Writing on "The Only Real Security" in the current Saturday Evening Post, he digs down to some economic fundamentals that the political orators seldom touch.

No alarmist is the Detroit manufacturer. The good ship United States isn't stranded on Fascist shoals or pounding on the jagged rocks of Communism. He does think she should take her bearings and change her course, but he doesn't believe the present ship should be scrapped and a new one built. When it comes to navigating her, however, he is a bit radical. He would have the captain and the mates direct the course less, and leave more to the ship's weatherliness. When government and finance interfere less with the producer, he thinks, America will ride out the storms of underproduction, underconsumption and unemployment into the calm waters of Prosperity Harbor.

Says Mr. Ford:

> The word "security" is not what the people have in mind when they use it. They want to be secure in opportunity. They don't mean they are willing to sell their souls for a guaranty that someone will throw bread and money into their windows every morning. They know that there is some catch in that. They know it would end in collapse or slavery.

How shall this security be achieved? Mr. Ford's answer is; by the greater production of all sorts of usable wealth, not by the curtailment of what we already have. Let us break off a moment here to note how far the voice of experience as exemplified by the practical, hard-headed motorcar magnate coincides with the statistical, academic findings of the Brookings Institution. In an article published by Fortune Magazine, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the institution, stated:

> The practical productive capacity of the country, even in normal times, is largely in excess of the productive capacity actually utilized. Why is 20 per cent of the productive capacity of the country habitually unemployed?

And when we come to the question of potential consumption, the economist and Mr. Ford are in complete agreement. Says the motor man:

> For even a moderately satisfactory general standard of living, the amount of goods that would have to be produced and distributed and the amount of service that would be called for would be far beyond our present capacity and the efforts of every person of working age would be required.

Dr. Moulton wrote:

> Families having incomes of $2500 a year or less spend practically all their income for bare necessities. . . . Since, even in 1929, there were almost 20,000,000 such families . . . it is evident that almost three quarters of the population were without, and were therefore potential buyers of, luxuries and conveniences.

Both men agree that the missing link between the enormous potential productive capacity and the vast potential *physical* ability of the nation to consume is purchasing power. And both criticize finance as well as government for restricting production.

As to the major remedy, we believe Dr. Moulton is on sounder ground than Mr. Ford. To boost purchasing power the latter lays greater stress on higher wages, Dr. Moulton price reduction. "The price-reduction method of distributing income has the outstanding advantage over other methods that the benefits are automatically extended to the entire population," the institution head concludes.

It is not easy, moreover, to concur entirely in Mr. Ford's dictum that "all business enterprises must raise wages simultaneously if they are to receive the benefits of expanding purchasing power. . . . This cannot be done by passing a law. It must become the life aim of every producer." This sounds curiously Utopian from one who has not seen his own example followed very largely. Without holding a brief for all the purposes or effects of the NRA it must be admitted it did compel a certain standard of wage and did prevent much ruthless exploitation of the worker.

Will Mr. Ford's example be followed by "all business enterprises" or will there be renewed attempts to raise wages by law? In other words will the race be to economic enlightenment or to political power?

Pegasus Draws a Dray

NOW that the tumult and the shouting have died, a strange paradox has emerged from the flood of appreciation which has recently overflowed in the world's press on the subject of Rudyard Kipling. Of all twentieth century writers, Kipling is acknowledged to be the most striking and successful practitioner of those poetico-political theories which he most abhorred.

In recent years the drift of much political thinking has emphasized the effect of economic influences on ideas and habits. In the realm of literature this has led to a demand that poetry should open her arms and embrace economics.

Kipling, of course, was not in sympathy with the political implications underlying these theories; yet he carried them out, often with astonishing success. No writer before him so linked up the men and women in his stories and poems with the work by which they justified their lives. This was as apparent in his prose, in his tales of army life in India, as in his poetry, where, in "MacAndrew's Hymn," he first made iron and steam an integral part of the material of verse.

Stilts for the Farm Boys

REPUBLICANS in Congress at length have a farm bill around which they can rally—at least those who are not too cool toward the possibility of Alf M. Landon as their presidential nominee. Representative Clifford Hope has introduced a bill embodying the ideas of the Kansas Governor on agricultural relief.

In essence the proposal is to pay the farmer a bounty or "tariff equivalent" on products for which the tariff does him no good—that is, such things as wheat, cotton and hogs, of which he produces an export surplus. The bounty would be paid, most appropriately, with revenues from tariffs, part of which are collected on articles the farmer buys.

Having equipped one set of boys in the neighborhood with stilts, Uncle Sam long ago was besought by all the rest of the little boys to fit them out so they could play with the fortunate ones. The first set of stilts, of course, consisted of duties for benefit of manufacturers. The farm boys eventually got their stilts all right, in the form of tariffs on agricultural imports, but in many cases the poles had no footpegs on them and the farmer was no higher than he had been before. That is the way a tariff works, or fails to work, on a product of which there is a surplus to sell abroad. Now the farm boys want some stilts they can stand on.

How effectively this simple plan would work out is a matter of conjecture. Any method that raises prices without controlling production, or at least retiring marginal land from use as the Roosevelt Administration bill proposes, is pretty sure to swamp itself sooner or later by the increased planting it encourages. There is a certain amount of bureaucracy involved even in distributing bounties without allotments and contracts. And diverting tariff revenues to this purpose does not find any new money, but leaves a hole in the ordinary budget which must be filled with some other taxes.

Of course, running around on stilts is exciting play, and is all the more fun when everybody can join in. But after all, for safe, sure, speedy and sustained locomotion a crowd of boys on stilts has never proved superior to a community of men—manufacturers, farmers and all—each on his own two legs and with his feet on the ground.

Asia's Expanding Skyways

RECENT successful flights of the China Clipper to and from Manila constitute a spectacular illustration of a general tendency to cover the vast distances of Asia with the speediest existing means of transportation. Asia is unmistakably taking to the air. Batavia, in the Netherlands Indies, Singapore and Saigon, in French Indo-China are the oriental termini of Dutch, British and French skyways that start respectively in Amsterdam, London and Paris.

Two significant long distance additions to Japan's air lines are announced for 1936. One is from Tokyo to Palao, administrative center of Japan's mandated South Sea Islands, a distance of 2500 miles. The other is from Taihoku, in Formosa, Japan's large subtropical island, to Bangkok, capital of Siam. Cultural and economic ties between Japan and Siam have been growing stronger in recent years; and the institution of this air route is a natural development for this reason. Moreover, it will make it possible to travel from Japan to western Europe in less than ten days, since the new Japanese service can easily make connections with the British Imperial Airways. If political and economic conditions are favorable, it should be easy to establish a link between the Tokyo-Palao line and Guam, one of the stopping points on the route between California and the Philippines.

Travel in China has been vastly shortened and simplified by the remarkable spread of commercial aviation in the last few years. A trip from Shanghai to Chungking, in Szechuen, requires almost two weeks by boat. It can be made in a single day by express airplane.

If it had not been for adverse political considerations the process of covering the wide expanse of Asia with a belt of skyways would have gone still faster. China has held out against linking up its internal air services with the network of Manchoukuo airways, although this situation may change as a result of the establishment of a new regime in North China.

The Soviet Union has been distinctly unfavorable to the idea of international air routes across its territory to China. No company has been able to establish air routes in Outer Mongolia or in Sinkiang, of which the first is entirely and the latter very largely a Soviet dependency. The existing political tension apparently excludes any possibility of connecting the Manchoukuo with the Siberian airlines.

The advantages and conveniences of extensive airplane service in a continent that has lagged far behind Europe and America in railway and motor development are obvious. There is also a note of warning in the increasing frequency with which the beat of airplane wings is heard over Asia. In the present atmosphere of doubt and suspicion the sight of the peaceful commercial airplane conjures up thoughts of what the sinister bomber might do in wartime. In this extension of aviation in Asia, as in so many other things, it will be for human intelligence and good will to make the progress of science and invention work out as a blessing, not as a curse.

America, World Dictator

Book News of the Day

FROM the vantage point of the New York Times cable editor's desk, Eugene J. Young curiously achieves a synthesis of internationalism and Hearstian nationalism. The resulting colloid, POWERFUL AMERICA (New York: Stokes. $3), is always startling and sometimes grotesque. Mr. Young first mantles himself in robust Americanism, set forth in strident phrases. But why, he seems to ask, should America keep all this freedom, all this liberty, at home? Why not impose it on the world?

The terms of his proposition are such as to make many a two-fisted nationalist quail. It would appear that the British Empire is on the wane, and that America must take its place of domination. (Britain was once considered decadent by Mussolini.) There is to be American "interpenetration" of the British Empire, whereby American traders would plunge into British markets and gradually wean them away, and Britain is supposed to abdicate gracefully, and bind itself with the United States because of the ties of racialism.

"We have in the course of time become diplomatically not only an American power, but an African power, an Asiatic power, a Mediterranean power and a European power — with recognized authority," he writes. Then there follows a series of scrapings from history, to prove that the United States, what with Theodore Roosevelt's lion hunts and Woodrow Wilson's share in the reshuffling of Central Europe (which the Congress repudiated), has ample scholarly backing for its "far-flung interests and sweeping principles."

These principles, of course, are to be imposed on the world by the most overbearing martial force that man has arrayed. "The Power is There!" Mr. Young thunders in the upper case. Fascism is Mr. Young's black beast, and is to be scourged from world markets and from the seats of government.

Mr. Young poses this alternative: "Germany has struck down democracy at home. If it overwhelms democracy in Europe it will strike at world democracy, and ours, too, might be endangered. . . . Our necessities of expansion in trade alone will compel us to conserve every opportunity (to dominate the world scene) and to seek more." And in the next sentence Mr. Young has the ingenuousness to say: "Our idealism will rise against dictatorial imperialisms."

One conclusion stands out. This volume carries nationalist and isolationist excesses of policy to the absurd. Relentlessly the book shows that robust nationalism cannot restrain itself at home, and therefore Mr. Young unblushingly urges the logical conclusion: that America become world dictator in the name of democracy. If nationalists were forced to choose between this supernational Fascism, which Mr. Young says is the outcome of their beliefs, and the nascent international democracy at Geneva, it might clarify their thinking. S. R. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Winning of the East

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEWHAT more than three quarters of a century ago Abraham Lincoln, known only to his neighbors in Illinois, journeyed east, bringing the message which he desired his more remote neighbors to hear. His words lacked the persuasive fire of the political orator. The message was long in reaching those to whom it was directed. There were few newspapers and no radio chains in those days. In 1896, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, then as little known beyond the borders of his state as was Lincoln in his younger days, held the delegates and visitors in the Democratic convention hall in Chicago spellbound when he delivered his "Cross-of-Gold" speech. The newspapers of that more recent day brought his defiant message to millions of readers in a day or a week. His conquest was easy and quick.

* * *

A few nights ago in Topeka, Kansas, another comparatively unknown political prophet appeared upon the national horizon. Modern means of communication made it possible for uncounted millions of American men and women to listen and to hear the voice of the speaker even before those seated in the vast amphitheater in which he spoke caught the import of his words. I had met and visited with Governor Landon within recent weeks, and it was possible, as I listened, to visualize him, in the mind's eye, as he modestly and deferentially set himself to the unaccustomed task before him. I am convinced that if he could have estimated the size and extent of his invisible audience he would have wondered why it was that so many wished to hear what he had to say. He is a modest man, and somewhat retiring. It may be that he is a politician of the new school.

And so it is interesting to attempt to discover just what it was in the Governor's speech that seems at once to have won the unqaulified approbation of his listeners in every part of the United States, and particularly those in the East who do not always incline to the philosophies of western prophets and leaders. It is still difficult to realize or measurably understand, even in the light of present-day experiences, while lacking the opportunity to visualize the speaker, how the individuality of the person speaking can be so faithfully and correctly reflected in the transmitted voice. One knowing the characteristics of the speaker and being able to recall, mentally, his mannerisms, the alert but kindly expression of the eye, the courteous deference of a good listener, might be inclined to imagine that those not so privileged would fail to catch, a thousand miles distant, the convincing logic and the persuasive sincerity of his words

* * *

And so the conviction is impressed that it is not the art of the phrase maker or the profound eloquence of the spell-binding orator that captures and holds the serious attention of thoughtful persons anywhere. Between now and the day of the elections in November next the people of the United States will read or listen to unnumbered political speeches. At no time in recent years have the voters been more politically conscious than now.

The day of the political medicine man in this land of the free and home of the brave has passed. We have been mesmerized, at times, by the music, the lights and eloquence of modern counterparts of the street venders who played one-night stands in the towns and villages a generation ago. The eloquent promoter and salesman of concoctions of his own compounding offered his wares with the impossible guarantee that they would relieve all those who believed themselves to be in distress. I have the gratifying conviction that we have advanced quite perceptibly from this condition of susceptibility.

It is still too early in the campaign to forecast with any degree of correctness the course of battle or the tactics which the opposing forces will decide to adopt. At the moment there are outward indications of dissension within and without the camp of the entrenched army which captured the citadel of government in 1932. But to the leaders and massed voters who make up the opposing or attacking forces this should not appear as a reassuring promise of victory. There is more at stake than the personal rivalries of former tent mates. The issue which must be met and the course to be followed by those outside the charmed circle have, it seems to me, at last been quite clearly indicated.

Some Folks Seem to Have Known About It for Years

NEWS ITEM
A NEW DISCOVERY, POLAROID, OR ONE-WAY GLASS, THROWS "CLOAK OF INVISIBILITY" OVER OBJECTS ON OPPOSITE SIDE.
"CAN'T SEE A THING IN IT"
OPPONENT'S RECORD
CANDIDATE

As I Was Saying—

LONDON

SOON a mail service by air is to be attempted across the Atlantic. A composite aircraft for the purpose is under construction. It takes care of the difficulty, which hitherto has impeded such efforts, of taking off with a load of gasoline and oil sufficient for long-range flying of this character. It consists of a large flying boat which carries the mail carrier—a four-engined seaplane—high enough in the sky to make a safe take-off. At the right time the seaplane, loaded to capacity, is released, and proceeds on its journey alone, the flying boat returning or continuing on other service. May this not be the forerunner of a new transatlantic passenger air service?

* * *

I saw a model of the new aircraft in London, scarcely a stone's throw from the historic plane in which the Wright brothers achieved their epoch-making flight of 59 seconds at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903. The original Wright airplane is in the Science Museum, which came into possession of it in 1928 as the result of a controversy between Orville Wright and museum authorities in America.

Incidentally, an official of the Science Museum informed me that the reports current to the effect that the Wright plane would soon return to the United States were without foundation. The question had not even arisen, he said.

* * *

Speed is in the public thought in more ways than one. A lecturer surprised an audience in London recently by revealing the fact that Walt Disney runs off 1440 drawings a minute in his Silly Symphonies to produce the illusion of animation. If it is thought Disney appeals to children chiefly, it might be pertinent to mention that the audience consisted entirely of adults, and that it embraced some of the cream of English thinkers. There was unmistakable praise for Disney, in which David Low, the English cartoonist, joined. Familiar as he is with the leading men in world politics, he went so far as to say that the only international figure loved by all was that of Mickey Mouse.

* * *

On the way from London to Glasgow the other day I met Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, the author of "Old Junk," "London River," "Galleons Reach" and so forth, on the train, and our conversation drifted from the potential deteriorating effects of radio upon mankind to the topic of war. "People don't want to think about war nowadays," he said, "because it is too close to them." A solemn thought. Perhaps it is just as well. For is there not a possibility of making too much of a reality of "war around the corner"?

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Cecil H. Wilson, chairman of the National Anti-Gambling League, says the expenditure per head of the population in Great Britain per week is as follows:

Bread	5 pence
Milk	9 pence
Drink	24 pence
Gambling	28 pence

Astonishing figures! In view of the reported widespread distress it is illuminating to see how people are reported to part with their money.

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Television is coming right along. It is to be installed in some London department stores this year. This would not be the first time. Recently I saw an exhibition of television, and had some of my preconceived notions regarding it exploded. It reproduced indistinctly a picture a few yards away. No doubt the exhibition, which was in a store, was not the best. Yet the stage has still to be reached where the "Derby," for instance, may be watched on a screen, transmitted direct from the course. But it may be possible for the activities on the course to be filmed, and the film reshown by means of television. Television, in the opinion of laymen, is beyond the stage that the cinema was when the movies were called the "flicks," but has still a long way to go. W. W. C.

The Wide Horizon

Caring for the Uprooted

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

NEVER should a more affirmative answer be given to the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" than in the case of the homeless wanderers who have been deprived of their nationality by the social and political changes of recent years. Assuredly the whole world owes not only its sympathy but its assistance to those who have been, through no fault of their own, driven from their native land. They are rejected, on good or bad grounds, by the country in which they were born; and they must be provided with a legal dwelling-place and the means of earning a livelihood by the community of nations.

Nothing can be more distressing than to be uprooted. It is not necessary to work up indignation against particular countries or against particular régimes, whether they be Bolshevik or National Socialist. Such indignation does no good, and may be mistaken. Problems existed in Russia, in Germany, in Irak, in Italy, and so on, which called for solutions and these solutions involved hardship for individuals.

Thus if Russia chose to become Communist, it was, whether we oppose Communism or not, because it considered it necessary to demolish the injustices of Tsardom. The Revolution was not made with the malicious purpose of embarrassing those Russians to whom Communism happened to spell ruin. Their lot is unhappy, but we may commiserate with them without therefore fulminating against the Communists.

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In the same way it is well to realize that the need for helping refugees from Germany is a question apart from the Reich's anti-Jewish policy. What we must do is to see that these refugees are given an opportunity of settling somewhere else under the wide and starry sky. A little less criticism of countries which have their own difficulties, and a little more help for the unfortunate victims, would be better for everybody. The tragedy of the fugitives arises from two sources. One is that they felt themselves compelled to leave their home. That is bad enough. But the second is worse. It is that they are denied a home elsewhere.

The task which the League of Nations has as yet imperfectly fulfilled is that of finding homes for these folk. The great humanitarian Nansen endeavored to cope with it, and an office bearing his name was founded in Geneva. It is calculated that it has dealt with a million refugees, but 200,000 are still without civil status, and it may well be that many more than are comprised in the calculations of the office are being driven from pillar to post, refused recognition by any country. That has always been the real trouble—the reluctance of governments to admit them and to treat them as possessing ordinary human rights.

And in addition to this million, it is reckoned that another 80,000 German refugees have come within the jurisdiction of the High Commission from which James G. McDonald has just resigned, partly because his powers were insufficient to provide for them. The total in this category that may eventually be reached is put at 200,000.

Plainly far more effective and comprehensive measures than have yet been tried must be taken. It is the duty of civilization to look after them. It is not enough to administer a little charity. At the best it is inadequate. The essential thing is to find a home for them.

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To negotiate such transfers is not easy, nor is it easy to obtain the necessary funds. But if the full authority of the League is engaged—hitherto the League has been exceedingly timid and has preferred to set up more or less autonomous organizations for which it repudiated responsibility—and if the requisite public money is boldly allocated instead of making plaintive appeals to private charity, then it is impossible to envisage failure.

On the whole it may be regarded as a good thing, despite the excellent work done by the Nansen Office on a larger scale and by the McDonald Commission on a smaller scale, that these organizations are to be wound up. For they were neither of them sufficiently equipped. But winding up does not mean that less attention will be paid to the homeless. It is the preliminary to far more attention. There must be temporary arrangements under a competent head, but when a permanent plan is presented, doubtless at the next Assembly of the League, it is hoped that no doubt as to the scope, the means, and the efficiency of this department of the League will subsist.

It is not reproaches, justified or not, addressed to the countries which have undergone upheavals; it is not the making of political capital against régimes of which we may not approve, that are wanted. This all too common method of approaching the refugee question does not serve at all the interests of the refugee. Something positive and practical is called for. The uprooted must be replanted in favorable soil.

No more poignant problem is now before the world. No misery could be greater than the misery of homelessness, and the numbers of men and women affected is far larger than would be the casualties in any but a major war.